The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,004 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
L BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards..	...31st May
— ASSAM	3041	500	W. \. Wheler	7th June
L SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
M AUSTRALIA..	3664	600	R. F. Brocoe	21st "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond.....	28th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hasselwood	5th July
L BENGAL.....	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3100	700	W. Barratt.....	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
RAVENNA ...	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	27th May.
MALWA.....	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson..	10th June.
KHEDIVE....	3980	600	A. C. Loggin.....	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N Company.
Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	..... 1st June.	20th July.
GIAVA.....	4,000	600	.....20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	.....10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Subject to Change.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO.....	4,000.....	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4600	650	1st June.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	550	10th "
TITANIA	R. Meros	42 0	600	25th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi ..	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th.
BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.
Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
ORION .....G. Mattiazzi		3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 56, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 17, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF VENICE," 3,367 Tons, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 11th June.

The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths. Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.
This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April 1887. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

OR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.
The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET
BOMBAY THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, May 23rd 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 30th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 24, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT IS
SOLUBLE CRESOL.
(CALVERT'S.)

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

USES.

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere,
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant,
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in Dogs,
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from Rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against Mites in Hides and Skins.

Bottles ½ Pt. 6 as., Pt., 12 as., Qt. Rs. 1-2.
1 gal. tins Rs. 4-4, 5 gal. drums Rs. 20.
Special Quotations to large Buyers.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, this day, WEDNESDAY the 25th May 1887, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the Business of the Meeting:
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March 1887, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Directors, and to elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 13th May 1887.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY

IS a delicious old Mellow Whisky, in quality unrivalled, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour, and of the utmost purity.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed.
The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LACE CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
BRASS POLES.
CURTAIN CHAINS.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT
INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government, and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen ..... Rs. 6
Small " " " ..... Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle ..... Annas 9
" Small " " " ..... Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stock, specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this Department the Company are the largest importers in India.
Sherries and Ports selected by the Company's Continental Agents. Brandies from the Vine Growers' Association. The celebrated Glenlivet Scotch Whisky and Old Irish Whisky. The Company's special imports of Clarets, Burgundies, Hocks, Moselles, &c. Champagnes from Giesler, Heidsieck, and Perrier Jouet, together with the Company's general supplies of Liqueurs, Ales, and Stouts offer an unrivalled selection, all of very superior quality and moderately priced.

PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.

Fresh supplies of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables, Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Coffee, Cocoas, Chocolates and others. Table and Household Requisites from the first English and Continental Houses are imported by every mail-steamer, thus ensuring FRESHNESS, a great desideratum in this class of Goods. The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates are lower than those at which the same high-class articles can be imported direct. EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

The stock contains many handsome designs, specially suited for presentation. The Company's standard patterns in both Glass and Crockery will be found cheap and serviceable.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

Include Cutlery of the best quality, well-known for its capability of standing hard wear for years, Lamps and Lanterns in great variety, Kerosine Cooking-Stoves, Chesvin's celebrated Filters, Enamelled Iron Ware, Baths, Garden Tools, Camp Kit, Animal Traps and Household Necessaries of every description.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.

The Company offer an unequalled selection of well-seasoned Kit of the very best quality; Lawn-Tennis, Cricket, Rackets, Golf, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Ammunition, and Games of every description for Out-door and In-door use.

The Company solicit special attention to this Department, the lengthened experience acquired, and the practical knowledge obtained of the necessities of an Indian climate enable the Company to offer the very best Goods at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.

This Department meets with great attention from the Manager, whose long and varied experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met with supplies of the latest and most fashionable Goods.

SADDLERY.

This Department contains every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear, and a large assortment of Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

The Jewellery Department contains a very handsome selection of new and elegant designs in Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Rings, &c.

The Electro-plated ware is of the very best quality, and comprises many handsome designs in Vegetable and Side Dishes, Cruets, Claret Jugs, Iced Water Pitchers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, etc., etc.

The Fancy Department includes Albums, Writing and Despatch Cases, Dressing Bags and Cases, Jewel Cases, Fans, etc., and a very large assortment of Novelties and Elegancies in Fancy Leather, Plush, Ormolu, etc.

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

The Stationery Department has been replenished with new Goods from the well-known firms of De La Rue, Goodall, &c., and contains writing appliances and necessaries of every description suitable for the writing-table and personal use.

The Artists' materials, of which the Company has a large stock, are obtained from the firm of Winsor and Newton, whose name is a guarantee for their good quality.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In these Departments the Company are transacting largely increased business, due to the excellent and reliable quality of the Instruments, Apparatus, and Chemicals supplied, coupled with moderate charges. The Company's present stock is complete in every Department.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Pharmacy Department is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmacist of many years' experience in first-class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in the dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical Instruments are procured from the leading London Houses. The attention of the Profession, Dispensaries, &c., is invited to the Company's extensive stock, which is being continually increased by the addition of New and Improved Instruments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

PURVEYORS, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT, TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA, sewen throughout, and the SEAMS WATERPROVED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes ...each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes ...each	16	8
Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings ...per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c: ...each	30	0
Cap to match ...Rs. 6 0 | Leggings ...per pair	10	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article ...each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above ...each	35	0
Leggings to match ...	10	8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes" ...each	45	0
Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years ...40 to 45	0	
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Battenburg," etc., latest shapes and materials. each 25 to 35	0	
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing ...pair	6	8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers ...from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 ...	15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ..per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ...	18	8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable ...each	18	8
Vulcanized Hand Basins ...each 7 8 to	8	8

THORPE & Co.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings	"	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings	"	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings	"	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings	"	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings	"	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES;
also every description of
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS
FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	"EAST INDIA."	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."
"PALE DRY."	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	"RICH OLD BOAL."	

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PEKOE. Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor. Per lb., Rs. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO.,

LIMITED,
WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ORANGE PEKOE. Very fragrant, full rich cup. Per lb., Rs. 1-10.

CHOICEST PEKOES

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE. A high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion. Per lb., Rs. 2-8.

TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE. Exquisite aroma, the flower of Indian Teas. Per lb., Rs. 3-8.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES FOR THE HOT WEATHER

Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40,

AND UPWARDS.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS MADE UP

MRS. LAKE,

MAISON DE MODES,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

S. S. MONKSEATON, 2,899 tons, WILL SAIL on or about 28th May. Has good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Fare Rs. 300, exclusive of Wines, &c. Apply to Undersigned or to Captain Beazley on board.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN GRAHAM," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Good are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever, and all Claims must be certified to by the Surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May 1887.

THE MACIVER LINE s.s. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW via Karachi with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, "Maciver" Line.

Bombay, 24th May 1887.

SEED SEASON 1887.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

(From SUTTON & SONS—ENGLAND),

25 kinds VEGETABLE and 11 kinds FLOWER, consisting of the following kinds :—

VEGETABLE—Beat, Brussel-Sprouts, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Carrot, Cress, Capsicum, Indian Corn, Knol-Khol, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Pease, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Tomato, Vegetable Marrow, Water Cress.

FLOWER—Asters, Balsam, Begonia, Candytuft, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Fuschia, Heliotrope, Larkspur, Mignonette, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Verbena.

Price, Rupees Two.

"ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY," CALCUTTA.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,680,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
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REAL MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, "Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at

MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 2 CIGARS, "Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS, "Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS, "Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.
Improved Shape, Splendid Condition.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA.	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with so called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor De Javas."

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of new PAY and PENSION OFFICES, &c., Fort, Bombay, and

II. EXTENSIONS to BOILER HOUSE, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

2. Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 2, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 19th May 1887, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of Earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 respectively, and the amount of Deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay, and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, respectively.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E., Executive Engineer, B. D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 3rd May 1887.

JAS. McCABE'S

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street	BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

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CALADIUMS.—Fine large plants in full growth, distinct varieties from Rs. 12 per dozen, will travel safely by rail.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE, Hry. Goulet's best Champagne, Dry. Quarts, Rs. 50; Pints, Rs. 31. Verzenay Extra Dry. Quarts, Rs. 60; Pints, Rs. 34. Sole Agents: MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co.

OUR "CAMP" TIMEPIECE, 6 inch, Bold Enamelled Dial, Nickel Dustproof Case, fitted in Substantial Case with Strap, going 8 days. Rs. 35.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ICES! ICES! ICES! Four kinds daily, every day different kinds; also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

UMBRELLAS! PARASOLS!! Such a Variety was never before imported by us, and can be used both in the Hot Weather and the Monsoons. Our Umbrellas speak for themselves.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED FOR HIRE, a splendid HORSE and SHIGRAM, for Brokers, at office hours. Terms very moderate. Just left by a well-known broker gone to England. For further particulars, apply to HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co., Booksellers.

WANTED an energetic well educated young GENTLEMAN or LADY, to take charge of an English School in Colaba. Amalgamation with another favourably considered. Write full particulars, "A." care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are preferred to all others, because they are with latest improvements and are so simple that a child can work them. An inspection will prove the superiority of these machines. Instructions and Price-lists free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8, postage 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by name, for Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LANOWLIE HOTEL.—For the Accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Vacant Rooms can be applied for by wire.—A. MERWANJEE.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 month 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

FOR SALE.—A Patent, Portable, Annular FURNACE, by Fletcher, with One Dozen Crucibles. Apply WALSH, LOVETT and Co., 18, Esplanade Road.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

WANTED.—A Respectable European NURSE, to take a charge of a Young Child. Address "I," care of KING, KING and Co., Church Lane.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soondy and Co., Rampart-Row.

P. CASSANELLO & Co.—Chiante, Barbera, Crignolino, at Re. 1 per bottle; Amarena, Malvasia, Moscato, at Rs. 2 per bottle; Marsala, Vermouth, Re. 1 per bottle.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHITE WAISTCOATS, Rs. 3 each. Guaranteed Fit and Workmanship.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Tailors and Habit Makers, Church Gate Street.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 23. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 4. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *vía* Naini Tal.

DOGS FOR SALE.—Pair of English Mastiffs, Retrievers, Ball Dog, Black and Tan. Also Maltese Terriers. Apply to A. GOLDSTEIN, Coffee-House, Prince's Dock Gate.

ST. PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand, in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 8 doz. pints respectively. Prices on application.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

£6,500,000 STG is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £318,974-10-10 Stg.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 29, Kalbadevi Road.

LESSONS given in the Theory and Calculations of CARDING, SPINNING and WEAVING to Apprentices and others connected with Cotton Mills. Apply "A," care of this Office.

BOMBAY HOTEL, FORT.—Now available Large and Airy Rooms for Gentlemen and Families. Rs. 3 per diem. Especial Arrangements for Monsoon can be made at Reduced Rates for Monthly Boarders.

WANTED 2 ENGROSSING CLERKS. None need apply who have had not at least two years' experience in an Attorney's Firm. Apply to "Messrs. B. and H.," care of this office.

FREERE FLETCHER SCHOOL for Christian and non-Christian Girls, teaching up to the matriculation examination. This School re-opens in June 6. For Prospectus and Particulars apply to MISS CHAPMAN, Lady Superintendent.

PATENT TENT for Shooting. Double Fly, Size 8' by 6'. Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs. to 65 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

TO LET, five newly prepared ROOMS for Offices on floor above Mrs. Hunt's Shop. Separate entrance made for each room. Rent Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60. Also a Office and Residence.—PHAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST to HAND new FOOLKARIES with and without Glass, Rampore Chuddars and Shawls; very unique and rich. A large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—HURJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—8 for a Rupee. Apply early—PEARSE and Co., Church Gate Street.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 a.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Shamjee Mooljee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the underwriters, at the Sassoon Press, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 bags, 5 boraha and 7 lots of loose burnt and wet cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 25, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

A large quantity of brass in pig and other sundry articles.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay Australian gelding, about 14 hands, 6 years old, quiet in single and double harness and ride.

1 grey Australian horse, about 14-3, aged, quiet to ride, has been ridden as a charger and has been broken to harness.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order, by "Windover," just landed.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton, in very good order.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Hipon Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plate&ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, duplex and hanging and tablekerosine lamps, rich Brussel and Persian carpets, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a handsome strong Arab galloway, set of harness, &c., &c., the property of A. W. LESTER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS THE "CHOWK HOTEL."

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms

The bungalow, with outhouses, known as the "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 25 goontas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation, and commands an excellent view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Chuckla Street, &c., Second Coomarwadda Street.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from the executors of the late Abdool Rahim Abdool Ali Badrudin, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Chuckla, or second Coomarwadda Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and which said piece of ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven square yards and five-ninth of another square yard, be the same little, more or less, and is bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by a passage and the house now or late of Dewjee Premjee, on or towards the west by the public road, called second Coomarwadda Street aforesaid, on or towards the north, by a passage and the house now or late of Jowraz Rustomjee, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and the house now or late of Esoob Esmail, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 656, and the said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 25, 1887.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...Rs.1,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SO

LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .....5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .....4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe .....per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... "	0 12
Pekoe Souchong..... "	0 10
Gunpowder ..... "	0 10
Souchong ..... "	0 6

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 80 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH.

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Tunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

MR. J. FLYNN, Professional Translator, translates Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani, Marwardi and Persian Writings, Accounts and Documents of all kinds, prepares Petitions, Memorials, &c., and examines and compares signatures &c. as an expert in handwriting.

(Note—Strict Secrecy is observed with regard to the Contents of Documents, especially Wills, Letters and Papers of a confidential nature.)

Office, 39, Apollo Street, Fort (from 12 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. Residence, 520, Tardeo Road, near Breach Candy.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld. (Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld. (Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO, Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE (FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co. Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Mugid, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOW READY.

CAVALRY SWARMS.

BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. C. HOGG,

Commandant, Poona Horse.

To be had at THACKER & Co, Ld.

Price Rs. 2.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of BARTON and Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's premises in Church Gate Street, in Fort on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed :—

1. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company's business can be being remunerative it is advisable to wind up the Company.

2. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Liquidators be appointed for the purposes of such winding up.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR NOWROJEE GUZDER, Manager.

Bombay, 11th May 1887.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AT OOTACAMUND, NILGIRIS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Madras,

Messrs. OAKES and Co.

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Assembly Rooms, OOTACAMUND, at 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, 2nd June 1887,

WESTLAKE,

the property of the late Advocate-General of Madras.

THE House is exquisitely situated above the Lake at Ootacamund, is throughly well built and in perfect repair. It has iron roof and spacious verandahs, two Entrance Halls, Drawing Room and Dining Room, Library or Study, three large Bedrooms, three Dressing Rooms, five Bath Rooms, Storerooms, Pantry, Kitchen and excellent Out-door Offices. There is also a small detached Bungalow.

The Sitaling Accommodation is ample and there are Cow Shed and Poultry House.

The Demesne (27'07) acres is tastefully laid out and richly wooded. The purchaser would be able to realize a considerable sum immediately by the sale of timber. There are believed to be 15,000 Blue Gum Trees, 17,000 Cinchona Trees, 332 Acacias, 450 Ornamental Trees and an Orchard with a large number of Apple and Pear Trees.

The property is Freehold. The house will be sold furnished and immediate possession will be given.

For inspection of Title Deeds and further particulars Apply to Messrs. OAKES & Co., Ootacamund.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or.....Rs.	55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..... "	52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	48 0	" 00 0
Dry Rhin Chalx Champagne ..... "	46 0	" ..
First Quality Dry ..... "	38 0	" ..

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra..... Rs. 44 0 " 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer.....	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer.....	" 17 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch.....	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein.....	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg.....	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer.....	" 25 0	" 29 0
Marcobrunner.....	" 28 "	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Juterne..... Rs. 20 0 ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port ..... Rs.	19 0 ..
Fine " ..... "	22 0 ..
Very fine " ..... "	27 0 ..
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port. "	38 0 ..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALANSEQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc.....	" 13 0	..
Lea Canons.....	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 32 0	..
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	..

From MUMMER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barrero	" 16 0	..

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 12 0	..
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	..

From FRANZSCARVARY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Star.....	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.

★ Dessandier & Co.'s ★ Brandy..... Rs.	21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne } Munzer- Red Rare } fils. "	25 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules.. "	27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules "	30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne..... "	32 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** "	37 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay..... Rs.	21 0
Chambertin..... "	28 0

WHISKY AT REDUCED PRICES.

Thistle Blend Whisky *** ..... Rs.	75 0
" * ..... "	73 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend * ..... "	71 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer ..... Rs.	6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles..... "	5 4	.. ..
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 8
Marburg's Pilsener Beer ..... "	5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's " ..... "	5 0	.. ..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Basola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles..	" 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 16 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow.....	" 63 0	..
Finest Italian Vermouth	" 78 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lb. to 35 lbs. Rs. 0 11		per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality.. 4 lb. tin at	0 9
1 do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin Rs. 2 8	Per Small Tin Rs. 1 8
Asparagus..... Rs.		
Asparagus, middle size ..... "	2 0	.. ..
Celery ..... "	..	" 0 10
French Beans ..... "	..	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans..... "	..	" 0 10
Young Peas I..... "	..	" 0 12
" II..... "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Commilla (s), from Karachi, and Satara (s), from Basreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Sutlej (s), for Marseilles ; Clan Cameron (s), Dunkirk ; Florence (s), Liverpool ; Kairos (s), Genoa, and Cairo (s), for Hull

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Arthur Road, touching the death of Gopinath Ganesh, a Hindoo child, aged 2½ years, the son of Ganesh Saccaram, head clerk in the Anglo-Indian Mill. While the child was playing on a cot on the first storey of the house on Saturday evening last, a window near which he was suddenly opened, and he fell out on to the road below. The child was picked up in an unconscious state and was treated by Dr. Gopal Shivram, but did not regain consciousness, and died at 3-30 yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

JERRY BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner, Dr. T Blaney, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, into the circumstances attending the death of Shaik Hoosein Shaik Rajahmed, who was killed on Friday evening last, the 20th instant, by the fall of a house in Cazeepoora at Duncan Road Cross Lane.

Fatma, woman, a dealer in onions, deposed that about twenty days ago, she rented the whole of the house No. 10 compound in Duncan Road Cross Lane, from Cazee Ahmed Mosh, for Rs. 25 per month. The premises consisted of an old and a new house. She put about ten candles of onions on the first floor of the new house, and subsequently removed four candles. Two or three days previous to the fall of the house she removed some more onions. The day after the house fell she took away all the onions.

Florence Luis D'Silva, inspector of roads and buildings in the Municipality, in E Ward deposed. The owner of the fallen house submitted the plan (now produced) of the building on the 17th instant. This was after the building was finished. The building was 19 feet 6in. by 24 feet 4 in. He knew nothing of the arrangement of the rooms. About two months ago the owner began to build. He went to see the house and found the owner there. W tness asked him to submit a plan before building. He said he would do so, and as he promised to provide the plan witness did not report it.

Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, said he had examined the house compound No. 10, in Duncan Road Cross Lane, the material of which the house was built had all been removed. The beam now shown him had given way about its centre. It is of an inferior quality of wood. The vitality was out of it. It was very old. It was in the stage preceding dry rot. The girth is not sufficient for its length. If the floor it was supporting was loaded with only 200 maunds of onions it would not have given way, had the floor been properly constructed. There was a new chawl alongside the spot where the building stood. The construction was of the most faulty description. Both the walls and timbers were far too then. It was not yet occupied. Witness would have to take the opinion of the solicitors of the Corporation regarding this new chawl. He could not have interfered with the owner of the building that fell unless it was deemed to be dangerous by the Municipal Commissioner. No report of any kind was made to him about this building. If all the onions were piled in the centre it would account for the beam giving way. He was of opinion that the cause of the fall of the house was the giving way of the central beam. Questioned as to usual procedure, witness said the Act provided that previous to building the owner should submit a plan. If he proceed with his building without having a sanctioned plan and the building unobjectionable, they rarely interfered with the builder, but if objectionable they serve him with a notice and pull it down with the consent of the Town Council. The superintendents are all aware of the conditions of the Municipal Act.

Kakhusrao Pestonjee Bhadwar, superintendent of roads and buildings, Northern Division of the Municipality, was recalled, and on being further examined, said he did not know when the particular portion of the building which had given way was erected.

The coroner then briefly summed up the evidence, and the jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict "That the death of Shaik Hoosein Shaik Rajahmed was caused on or about the 20th instant by injuries received by the accidental fall upon him of a house." The jury are of opinion that the building sections of the Municipal Act require amendment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Capt. A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Aden—Rt. Rev. Bishop of Bombay.
For London—Mr. J. Moore.
For Marseilles—Major Griffneri, Lieut Eyre, Major Clarke, Mr. Crocroft and Mr. W. Thompson.

BENGAL.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last the body of a European, named Davis, was found floating in the canal under the Narcoldanga bridge, near Calcutta. A local paper says :—" The deceased, it appears, had been lately employed as carriage examiner on a railway in the Upper Provinces, but had resigned his appointment, owing to a misunderstanding with another employé. He arrived at Calcutta on the 4th instant, and applied to the Locomotive Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, for employment. There being no vacancies, he was told to call daily which he did, and as usual presented himself on Friday, and was told that there was nothing doing still. He then went to the barracks on the other side of the bridge, occupied by firemen and drivers of the E. B. S. Railway, with some of whom he had been acquainted, and being in bad circumstances used to obtain his meals from friends. It was not known when he left the barracks, but his hat and stick were found on the bridge the day previous, and no one could say at the time whose they were, although it was identified afterwards as belonging to the deceased. It is believed that deceased met with an accident while going near the bridge, which has a space between the rails not planked, with a footpath on each side for passengers."

MADRAS.

NEW HOSPITAL AT BANGALORE.—Within the past eighteen months or so, there has gradually come up in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, (in the vicinity of the Pettah) under the auspices of the Lady Superioress of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, in that station a building of considerable proportions and great architectural beauty. It is now known as the St. Martha Hospital. The hospital is under the management of the nuns of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. Some correspondence has been passing between the Lady Superioress of this Convent and the Mysore Government regarding the transfer of the Hospital known as "the Pettah Hospital," which is under the care of the Bangalore Municipality, to St. Martha's. From the proceedings just published, the Mysore Government decline to sanction the transfer. They agree, however, to St. Martha's hospital being under the control and management of the Senior Surgeon, and to the general administration of the hospital being vested in a committee appointed as laid down in the conditions agreed to by the Lady Superioress. The Government sanctions a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 a month to the hospital in addition to the present grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 per month.—*Times.*

IRRIGATION WORKS.—Government have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 17,838, for excavating the Srirangapuram channel, a distributary of the Commamur canal, in the Kistna Western division. The project arrangements provided for one channel (Jagarlamudi channel) to irrigate 7,000 acres between the Tungabhadra and the left bank of the Commamur canal, at a cost of Rs. 32,775. It was, after investigation, found to be better to provide two channels, the Jagarlamudi channel to irrigate the lands between the Tungabhadra and the Kunderu and another channel, the Srirangapuram channel, with its head at Srirangapuram to irrigate the lands between the Kunderu and the left bank of the Commamur canal. By this arrangement some 13,600 acres will be irrigated for nearly the same amount originally provided for the irrigation of 7,000 acres.—*Id.*

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline" combines opposed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, and wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BURDWAN ADOPTION CASE.

THIS case came on for hearing again before Messrs. Haliday and Beames at Calcutta, on Wednesday, when the Advocate-General of Bengal resumed his argument on behalf of the Maharani. From the reports in the Calcutta papers, Mr. Paul began by reading certain reports from the local authorities, stating that the Maharani had on several occasion expressed a wish to adopt the son of Lala Bun Behary. He then dwelt on the Hindu theory of adoption and the customs followed in the Punjab, citing several decided cases. As regarded the threat of litigation in case. Bun Behary's son should be adopted he urged that the Board of Revenue should take no notice of such a threat as owing to her present age the Maharani would not attain her majority for nearly three years. The Dowager Maharani and her brother were, he said, the only persons opposed to the adoption, all the other members of the family and the majority of the people in Burdwan being in favour of it.

On Thursday Mr. Evans followed on the same side, and cited more cases showing that the Burdwan family had always been governed by the Punjab customs.

The hearing was concluded on Friday, when Mr. Woodroffe replied on behalf of the Dowager Maharani. He commenced his arguments by stating that there was no evidence on which the Court could conclude that the family had originally come from the Punjab, but he asserted that there was evidence to show that they had so far adopted Bengali customs as to take muntras from Bengali gurus, which showed that they did not adhere strictly to the customs of the Punjab. There was no precedent to show that a sister's son had ever been adopted in the family and any custom, to be valid, must be both ancient and continuous. Mr. Evans here remarked that such an event could only happen occasionally. Mr. Woodroffe then urged that Lala Bun Behary had some time ago claimed one-fourth of the property, which the then Maharaja Mahtab Chand should have understood was according to the strict rules of Mitaksahra law. Mr. Evans said that it was not possible for any man to carry the law about him, and as the plaint was drawn by native pleaders of Burdwan they probably did not understand what was the proper share according to the Punjab law.

The Court then rose and the next proceeding will be for the Board to send in their report to the Lieutenant-Governor.

PRECEDENCE IN SHIPWRECKS.

THE expression "second-class women" used recently in connection with the wreck of the Tasmania has led to correspondence in a Calcutta paper, deprecating the term. In the course of some remarks on the subject, one writer relates the following narrative of an occurrence which took place when the Kent was wrecked in 1875 :—

I will recapitulate the code of precedence laid down by the late General Sir Duncan MacGregor, of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders one of the bravest and most gallant officers who ever drew a sword in his country's service, and for that code we must go back till about the year 1825, when the good ship Kent, East Indiaman, with a detachment of troops, a large number of women and children, and first-class passengers of high rank, took fire and was burnt at sea between England and Madeira. Note that I write from memory, and cannot give exact details. However, I remember well the code of precedence then established for the disembarkation of first, second and third-class passengers. Sir Duncan, then Major, MacGregor, commanded the troops on board, and among the first-class passengers were several Members of Parliament going to Madeira, and at least one of high Cabinet rank. And when the fire was got under control, and there was no hope of saving the ship, and but very little hope of saving the lives of the troops or passengers, the Captain of the Kent lost his head, and all became confusion, and a general rush was made for the boats and raft that had been prepared. Then Major MacGregor took the command, and with a loaded pistol in each hand he told the Captain that he would shoot the first man (no matter who) that attempt to enter a boat without his (Major MacGregor's) orders, and that the boats and rafts must be freighted in" *funeral order.*" When the Cabinet Minister on board asked what Major MacGregor meant by *funeral order*, he replied : "The wives and children of the lowest in rank go first, and so on up to the women and children of high rank, and then the officers and passengers, commencing with the lowest in rank ;" and he then added, for the information of the gentleman who had asked him for the explanation of the phrase, "You, Sir, the commander of this ship, and myself must be the last to leave this deck, *or die where we stand.*" And this arrangement was carried out to the very letter, and every soul on board was saved.

A MEDICAL SCHEME FOR UPPER BURMA

A SCHEME for the provision of medical aid in Upper Burma to the Civil establishments, and more particularly to the force of Military Police which is being organized for that province, has just been put forth. From what *Madras Times* has been able to gather, it would appear that under this scheme, the control of all the Civil, Medical establishments will be vested in the Principal Medical Officer for the time being in Upper Burma, who, in view to the onerous additional duties thus imposed upon him, will be granted a monthly allowance of Rs. 250. A junior Medical Officer, styled Secretary to the Deputy Surgeon-General, will be appointed to assist him in the organization of the Civil, Medical administration, and more especially that portion of it which appertains to the formation of suitable hospitals for the new Police. We understand that Dr. R. S. Davis for some time Health Officer in Madras, has been nominated for the appointment. He will draw pay and allowances as if in permanent charge of a Regiment, with a special allowance of Rs. 100, or a total salary of Rs. 550 a month, to be raised ao Rs. 700 on completing 5 years' service, which he will complete in September next. A subordinate Medical Department has been provided, consisting of 18 Assistant Surgeons and 90 Hospital Assistants The former are to be posted one to each of the 17 districts into which the province has been divided, two being stationed in Mandalay. These officers are required to be in charge of the dispensaries at the head-quarter stations, and to assist the Civil Surgeon in the Medical and Sanitary work of the district. The Hospital Assistants are to be employed with the Police. the strength of which is estimated at 18,000 in the proportion of 4 to every 1,000 men, additional men being employed at Mandalay, where there is to be a large Police Hospital. A margin of 20 per cent. has been left for sickness and other casualties. A Police Hospital to accommodate 8 per cent of sick on the strength of the Police force in a district, will be established at the head-quarters of each district. To this hospital are to be sent all the worst and chronic cases in the district, which would be attended to by the Civil Surgeon. One Hospital Assistant, with a staff of servants, will be attached to this hospital, and the remaining three Assistants (the other one per cent of the Police in each district to be 1,000 men) detailed in the district at such posts as may be found most suitable, either as regards the number of Police or as centres from which smaller posts could be regularly inspected. In view of the additional work that will be imposed by these arrangements on the Military Officers who are posted with the Police as Civil Surgeons, the allowance of Rs. 100 a month now drawn by them has been raised to Rs. 150, while the Hospital Assistants are to be granted a horse allowance of Rs 15 per mensem for the inspection of posts. At each of the three large posts in each district where Hospital Assistan is located a small Hospital, with servants and supply of medicines is to be established. In a smaller post of 50 men and under, no special provision has been made beyond medical inspection, any serious cases being sent to the nearest hospital or to head-quarters A menial establishment, consisting of compounders, sweepers, bishties and cooks, has also been provided at a total cost of Rs. 4,085 per month. This scheme appears to have been elaborated without that full enquiry which, in other circumstances, might have been desirable ; and the authorities therefore, have been asked for suggestions as to the future of the Department.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Brussels from St. Petersburg that after a fortnight's comparative tranquillity there is again a renewal of various disquieting rumours in the Russian capital. Large armaments are, it is stated, being pushed forward with feverish activity by order of the Ministers of War and Marine, and the concentration of great masses of Russian troops on the Russian frontier is also reported. It is believed in well-informed quarters that, while these rumours contain much exaggeration, they are to a certain limited extent not without foundation. Great activity certainly prevails in all the Russian arsenals and dockyards ; but it is pointed out that this fact has nothing of a disquieting character, since Russia's armaments are far from complete ; and it is generally held in competent quarters that, with the sole exception of the Guard Corps, both the equipment and the military spirit of the rest of the Russian army leave much to be desired. The foreign Ambassadors at St. Petersburg have been informed of certain movements of troops in the south ; but these movements have not been on so large a scale as might be inferred from the intelligence published by some foreign journals. It is also true that the principal Russian station on the Pacific is about to be considerably reinforced by the despatch of several ironclads of large tonnage ; but this measure is explained by the fact that the effective of the Russian naval forces in those waters has for a long time past been insufficient. It is stated, in conclusion, that Russia is actively preparing for all contingencies, but that there is no ground for imputing warlike designs to her at the present moment.

THE "BLACK PAMPHLET."

IN the Queen's Bench Division, London, on Monday, May 1st. before Mr. Justice Grove and a special jury, the case of Brenon *v.* Ridgway came on for hearing. Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., M. P., Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Moloney were counsel for the plaintiff ; while the defendant was represented by Mr. Kemp, Q. C., and Mr. M'Call.

Mr. Lockwood, in opening the case, said the pamphlet in which the alleged libel appeared was intended to expose the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and to connect the Irish Nationalist party in the House of Commons with that society. The plaintiff was the son of an Irish Protestant clergyman and had been educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Since his marriage in 1869, he had resided a good deal abroad, but kept up a literary connection in London. In 1868 Mr. Brenon had offered himself as Conservative candidate for Gloucester, but was defeated. He had negotiated for other candidatures, but nothing resulted from those negotiations. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Land League, but his connection with that body extended only to four months, for at the end of that time he had a quarrel about the opening of a telegram addressed to him. He had lived in Paris a good deal, and often came to London on business. In 1886 he had his attention called to the observations made about him in the defendant's pamphlet. After reading certain passages in the book, the learned counsel said the words complained of were —"Another stormy petrel of Fenianism, Mr. Edward St. John Brenon, is a member of the Savage Club, who has passed between Paris and London on the business of the I. R. B. in 1884 and 1885. Indeed, the 'Tribune,' as Mr. Brenon is known in the Brotherhood, is very proud of his ambassadorial functions, and in those moments of self-importance which often follow a few bottles of champagne will show to the incredulous his credentials written and signed by the great M'Afferty himself. Mr. Brenon's special business has been to devote himself to counterworking the detectives of Scotland Yard. On one occasion he successfully rendered Inspector Moser's presence in Paris impossible when he was engaged with a large staff in tracking the dynamite operators."

Evidence of the purchase of the pamphlet at Messrs Ridgway's having been given, Mr. Frederick Carter, in the employment of Messrs W. H. Smith & Sons, said his firm purchased 1654 copies of the pamphlet from the defendant on "sale or return" in July 1886. There were 501 copies returned. Mr. Kenneth Pow, solicitor for plaintiff, deposed to writing a letter to defendant concerning alleged libel. He first saw Mr. Brenon's diary on April 22nd last, and tendered it and extracts concerning the case from it at the offices of the defendant's solicitors. He refused, however, to allow them to look at the book generally. Cross-examined—witness found entries showing plaintiff had met John O' Leary, Patrick Casey, and Eugene Davis. He very much doubted whether they were well-known Fenians, but he knew from the diary that O'Leary was convicted as a Fenian, and had twenty years' penal servitude. He did not know that Eugene Davis was the agent of O Donovon Rossa in Paris.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr Kemp, for the defendant, said he would call no witnesses.

His Lordship thereupon said he should allow the plaintiff to be called, as justification had been pleaded. League in 1880 after a quarrel regarding the opening of a telegram of his referring to his candidature for the Country West Meath. He had had no connection with any League or Association since. He denied he was at any time associated, either directly or indirectly, with Fenians. It was absolutely false that he ever passed between Paris and London on business of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. He was not aware that he was known as "The Tribune." He never possessed any credentials signed by M'Afferty or any one else. It was not true that he ever interfered with the working of detectives or Mr Moser to prevent their tracing dynamitards in Paris. He never had any communication to Mr O'Leary. As to dynamite plots, he had never any sympathy or connection with the I.R.B. He was bitterly opposed to it.

Cross-examined by Mr Kemp—Do you know Mr Patrick Egan? Witness—I did know Mr Egan. Would you describe him as a Fenian? Certainly not. I believe him to be the treasurer of the League, for he kept the accounts. Were you introduced to the League by Mr. Clancy and seconded by Mr. Egan? I swear solemnly I was not introduced by Mr. Clancy and seconded by Mr. Egan. I was proposed by a Mr. Donelly. I was expelled from the League and thanked the committee for restoring me to respectable society. I preferred to be publicly expelled because I was publicly admitted. I never saw Detective Moser in Paris, but I knew he was there to try and capture the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish. I wrote an article which appeared in the *Echo*, in 1882, under the title of "The Dynamitards.—By one who knew them." I did not know them. I got the information from the papers, from the correspondent of a London daily papar, a Mr Millage, I do not know that Mr. Millage had offered to give the address of M'Afferty for £20. Who were the section of the Invincibles of whom you wrote ?—I do not know them, or I should have informed the British public.

Cross-examined—I do not know that Reynolds' American Bar in Paris was a place of meeting for dynamitards, or that they brought out a new drink called "B. S. Y." Do you know that "B. S. Y." meant bloody Scotland Yard ? (Laughter.)—No, I did not. When I went to the bar I did not always meet Casey or Davis, or any other Invincibles. I did not know Pat Casey to be an Invincible. I read in the papers that he was one, but I came to the conclusion that he was not one. I never heard that the police were trying to arrest Casey. I wrote that "Captain Moser alias Dudley, the detective, was hoodwinked by the wary Mr. Casey." I learnt that from the papers. I wrote—" We know that the dynamite was carried over to England on the persons of men and women." I got the information from the papers. Who were the men you called "patriotic experts ?"—Men who put together the infernal machines when the parts were conveyed to England. I do not know they called themselves patriotic experts. He got most of his information from the *Morning News* of Dublin, and had no conversation with Pat Casey about the Invincibles. He shook hands once with John O'Leary who was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, but was pardoned by the Government He should describe the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish as a murder—a most cruel murder, and he looked upon the men as the most heinous criminals. Are they worse than ordinary criminals ?—Yes ; worse if possible. I would have nothing whatever to do with them. It was after the murder that I became acquainted with Pat Casey and John O'Leary. He did not know O'Donovan Rossa's paper. Who were on the committee of the League with you?—Mr. Patrick Egan, John Brenan, T. D. Sullivan, T. Sexton, Michael Davitt —in fact, everybody who joined at that time was supposed to be on the Executive Committee. Are you on friendly intercourse with Mr. Parnell?—No ; but if I met him I should shake hands with him. From whom did you learn that Mr. Gladstone had made up his mind on Home Rule as far back as 1879?—From Sir Lyon Playfair. Where ?—At a dinner at a Mr. Jessop's in Oxford Square. Did he make a confidant of you ?—Oh, no. He made no secret of his information. Have you spoken to Sir Lyon Playfair since?—Oh, yes. In his position would it be proper at the time of Cronin's friend with all Cabinet Ministers?—Oh, no. (Laughter.) Did Sir Lyon Playfair say to you that it would give Mr. Gladstone sincere pleasure to see Mr. Parnell Chief Secretary for Ireland?—Yes. I pledge my oath that is how I interpreted Sir Lyon Playfair's conversation. At the time I often saw Mr. Parnell, but we did not discuss politics much. He was a friend of mine, and dined at my house. I communicated Mr. Gladstone's views to Mr. Parnell, and strove to get him to entertain the proposals of the Chief Secretary, but he would not.

Mrs. Brenon said they went to live at Paris in order that their children might speak French, and was cross-examined as to her husband's visits to London, and letters forwarded from London clubs to him at Paris.

This closed the plaintiff's evidence, and Mr. Kemp called no witnesses.

Mr. Lockwood summed up the case to the jury for the plaintiff, saying that the charges against the plaintiff being false, the jury had now an opportunity of showing to the world that no blawn from the air had been raised by prejudice. The court then adjourned.

On Tuesday Mr Lockwood resumed his summing up of the plaintiff's case to the jury, arguing that the article in the *Echo*, written by Mr Brenon, apparently formed the whole ground for the charges against the plaintiff. The dictum of the defendants implied that a journalist who became acquainted with persons against whom charges were made identified himself with them, and was responsible for their actions, Mr. Kemp, in replying for the defendant, said his client was in an awkward position, because the evidence he would have to call to prove his allegations was that of persons who dared not appear. If they were to give evidence they would do so at the danger of their lives. He submitted that the plaintiff was only entitled to nominal damages. Mr. Justice Grove, in summing up said there was no doubt the defendant was responsible for publication. The contention that the alleged libel was true had not been wholly proved. As to whether comment was fair and *bona fide*, if the jury thought there was no evidence in support of the allegations they ought to give heavy damages. On the contrary, if the plaintiff's conduct led to the suspicion that he was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood they would give small damages. The jury, after ten minutes' consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded damages to the amount of £500. Judgment was given accordingly. Sir Lyon Playfair, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in reference to Mr St John Brenon's statement that he (Sir Lyon) had stated that Mr. Gladstone was Home Ruler in 1879, says:—"The whole story is a romance." Sir Lyon adds that the report of Mr Brenon's conversation with him at Mr Jessop's dinner party, if one of the kind ever occurred, is wholly incorrect as well as ludicrously absurd.

THE SOCIAL POSITION OF ANIMALS IN INDIA.

IN an article contributed to *Cassell's Family Magazine*, Mr. C. F. Gordon Cumming writes :—While Hindoo veneration is bestowed on almost all created life, some poor creatures are excepted, notably dogs and donkeys. Never shall I forget the dismay of our whole household of Hindoo and Mahomedan servants when my sister one day announced her intention of getting a donkey for her little boy to ride. The Hindoo, as a rule, is wondrously patient and apathetic—it takes a good deal to rouse him to a remonstrance, but this was too much. To think that the Mem-Saheb (i.e., the feminine master) should dream of subjecting Charlie Saheb to such an indignity ! It was a thing that could not be tolerated. Had she not many servants whose privilege it was to wait on the young master, and to carry him in his chair ? But which of all these could she suppose would be seen leading a donkey ? In short, the household remonstrance was so vehement that she was obliged to give in, and substitute a little carriage, drawn by picturesque goats for the offensive donkey. The Indian goats, I must say, are very pretty creatures, and have the advantage of being free from all unpleasant smell. As to the little buck kidlings no young creatures could be more fascinating or more sportive.

STATUS OF THE DOG.

Next to the donkey in order of contempt ranks the animal which of all others the Briton holds dearest—the dog. To this there is no exception ; no matter how beautiful of his kind, he is an unclean animal, and his touch would defile anyone with the smallest pretension to respectability. Should he approach them while engaged in preparing their food or should his shadow fall on it, they would throw it away ; so only persons of the lowest caste will take care of one of these dear companions of the white man. Among my most treasured acquisitions while camping in the Himalayan forests was a magnificent puppy of the collie family—a true sheep dog, of the only sort so large and so strong as to do battle with leopards in defence of the flocks. The dog daily increased in stature and in beauty, till even the Hindoos of the plains could scarcely refrain from admiring this rare mountain dog, though impressed with a wholesome fear of the savage qualities attributed to this species. On one occasion I had to make a long journey across country in a "dawk gharry," the most villainous species of box on wheels, drawn by miserable post-horses (and Indian post-horses are assuredly the most afflicted of all their sorrowful race). Ramzee, as he was named, in memory of the forest which gave him birth, being a child of the Snowy Range, suffered greatly from the burning heat of the plains, so I promoted him to a seat in the carriage, greatly to the amazement of all the villagers

HOLY MONKEYS.

Almost the only incident of any interest on that dull journey across the indescribably ugly, dried-up country between Allahabad and the Nerbudda river was when Ramzee suddenly espied a great encampment of Yogis—*i.e.*, Hindoo religious mendicants—accompanied by a troop of holy monkeys, and really it would be impossible to say which were most grotesque, the monkeys, or the hideous, almost naked saints, with their filthy matted hair, ash-sprinkled bodies, and faces all painted in odd ecclesiastical patterns, symbolic of their gods. For monkeys Ramzee could not learn toleration, so, ere I could possibly check him, he had darted from the carriage, and made for the camp. The terrors of a hill-dog—" Pahari-Kootah " are so widely recognised even at this distance from the Himalayas, that the Yogis were in despair, and in a moment the camp was thrown into a state of ludicrous confusion at the approach of this cleanest of "unclean" animals. To their unmitigated satisfaction, however, he obeyed my recall, and the big gentle puppy returned with a gentleman to his seat in the carriage. Then they plucked up courage to approach, and demand a "backsheish" for the insulted dignity of their sacred monkeys. It is not always easy to refuse such sturdy and persistent sacred mendicants, but I felt that the presence of Ramzee was a real safeguard, so I forthwith put in a counter-claim for "backsheish" for my beautiful puppy, whereat they grinned and departed.

THE JAINS.

Happily, one Hindoo sect exists which is so universally merciful to all animals as to include even dogs. I allude to the Jains, whose creed seems to combine the teachings of Brahma and Budha, and who especially hold the doctrine of transmigration so practically, that they look on everything that has life as the possible embodiment of some dear friend or near relation ; consequently, all living creatures should be tenderly dealt with. And here I must remark that for a race, noted for gentleness to all manner of wild birds and beasts the barbarous cruelties to which post-horses and waggon-bullocks are subjected are almost incredible, and altogether sickening to witness. When neither brutal beating nor almost twisting their tails off, nor goading with a sharp stick can induce poor over-worked and half-starved beasts to move any further, and they sink exhausted to the ground, the persuasive method next adopted is to insert straw beneath them ; and then set it on fire. when pain and terror generally compel the weary sufferers to rise and struggle on a little further. When at last they really cannot be moved, and are obviously dying, the bullocks must be left to their fate, for being sacred animals, it would be sacrilege to kill one, so they must be abandoned to the foul carrion-birds and jackals, that quickly scent their prey, and gather round expectant of the coming feast The reverence of the Jains takes the very practical form of providing asylums for all manner of beasts. Thus at Bombay a great square enclosure of several acres in extent is told off for this purpose ; and here, in roofed covered sheds, are housed a multitude of most miserable-looking creatures—lean, deformed cows, horses fit only for the knacker's yard, sickly monkeys and baboons, unclaimed cats diseased goats, a dreary assemblage of wretched animals, which would be merciful to shoot, but which are religiously tended by naked brown servants and priests, who recognise in these sufferers some possible kinsman (as concerns the real kinsman in human form, when he is nigh unto death, he is carried to the brink of the sacred Ganges, and there left to die untended, his sufferings being perhaps shortened, by a large proportion of mud in the draught of Ganges water, which alone may pass the lips of one carried thither to die).

AN ASYLUM FOR ANIMALS.

Even in the Jain asylum, though dogs are admitted and fed, it would never do to ask the other animals to associate with them, so they have a court all to themselves, where they lie basking in the sun, or snarling and fighting—the mangiest-looking lot of pariahs that could well be collected. In short, the only creatures which really look as if they were gladdened by Jain hospitality are the pigeons, that come and go at will, in joyous freedom. The Jain owes little to foreign science. Before the arrival of white men, though he covered his mouth to avoid the danger of sacrilegiously breathing in insects, he could at least drink in peace from every stream or well. But in an evil hour a foreign friend invited a Jain philosopher to his house, and introduced him to the wonderous relations of a strong microscope. Each object seemed more amazing than the last ; but when a drop of water from the nearest well was presented to his astonished gaze, then wonder turned to anguish as he realised that every day of his life he had involuntarily committed deadly sin in swallowing myriads of living creatures. In genuine grief he implored his friend to destroy this terrible instrument, and to suffer none other to be brought to India, so that, as there could be no remedy, his people might at least be ignorant of their unintentional sin. How the highly educated modern Jain satisfies his conscience on this point I failed to learn, but as regards the reverence or abhorrence for divers animals, as exemplified by the various races in India, its reality has recently been only too well proved by the widespread scare amongst both Mahomedans and Hindus, in consequence of the report that the supply of clarified butter was adulterated both with beef suet and pork fat, respectively abhorred by each race. Remembering how terrible were the results of a similar scare respecting the material used for greasing cartridges, prior the Indian Mutiny, we realise that the stringent legislation to prevent this particular form of adulteration of imported "ghee" is a very necessary point of Imperial care. As a farther instance, we must note the recent riot at Delhi, which was intensified by the sacrilegious casting of a dead pig into the great Mahomedan mosque—a mean method of defilement too often practised in former times by Mahomedan conquerors, whose favourite method of showing contempt for Hindoo idolatry was by the slaughter of bulls and cows within the temples, which were thus defiled.

A CURIOUS UNIVERSITY.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for May, Dr. J. H. Vincent, an American, tells the story of a curious educational movement. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, which was founded twelve years ago by Dr. Vincent and Mr. Lewis Miller, derives its name from a lake five hundred miles west of New York city, among the hills, forming the watershed of the Mississippi and the St Lawrence. There, our author writes, in a great grove of maple, beech, oak, mountain-ash, and other native trees, there are five or six hundred cottages, a large hotel, and, during the "season," which lasts six or eight weeks in summer, about three hundred tents. About seventy-five thousand persons sojourn at Chautauqua every year. Some go only for a day, some for a week, many for from four to eight weeks. They gather to hear courses of lectures on science, on history, on philosophy ; to witness experiments in chemistry ; to study the stars ; to take lessons for six weeks in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, the modern languages, physical science, chemistry, political economy, pedogogy, and music ; while boating, fishing, archery, croquet, lawn-tennis, roller-coasting, calisthenics, and military drill lighten the days of study, and make Chautauqua "a paradise for children, a place where parents feel it safe to settle down for the summer without exposure to the dissipation of the usual 'resorts.'" There is a museum, with valuable treasures in casts, photographs, engravings, Oriental costumes, Syrian and Egyptian "finds," and *fac-similes* of many celebrated manuscripts ; a plaster-of-Paris model of Jerusalem, thirty feet in diameter ; and, by the shore of the lake, which is used to represent the Mediterranean, there is a model of Palestine, three hundred feet long, where one may visit Galilee, the Jordan, and the Dead Sea. Thus, on the hills and in the valleys, the student may, as it were, walk, Bible in hand, from Dan to Beersheba, interpreting what Dr. Vincent calls, "That best guide-book of Palestine, the word of God." The schools are conducted by professors from Yale, Harvard, Middleton, John Hopkins, and other Universities, who spend six weeks with classes made up of traders and students from all parts of the United States and Canada. The chronicler tells us that, reviewing his summer life in the Chautauqua Grove, many a man may say, as Horace did of Athens :—" Indulgent Athens taught me some of the higher arts, putting me in the way to distinguish a straight line from a curve, and to search after wisdom amid the Groves of Academe." The work of the University, however, is said to be not a mere midsummer day's dream. In their own homes the students are busy all the year round. The Literary and Scientific Circle provides a syndicate to that end. It sets its scholars, professional and non-professional, "at the review of the subjects embraced in the college curriculum and, better still, it puts them into close and kindly fellowship with adults eager to be educated." Thus, those who have knowledge and those who need it are brought into companionship : adult "scholars" and children "graduates" both out of school. Dr. Vincent assures us that "they have community of interest." They are equal, and their obligations are reciprocal.

A MUCH-ABUSED NOVELIST.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD is the best abused writer of the present day, even Mr. E. Gosse has not had such hard things said of him. Mr. Andrew Lang has come forward gallantly in defence of the friend who is at present contributing the chief serial story to the Magazine which Mr. Lang edits. But a goodly number are evidently not disposed to be so complacent towards that contemporary writer who suddenly sprang into notoriety by his "King Solomon's Mines." Mr. Augustus M. Moore, who has the place of honour in this month's number of *Time* assigned to his paper, makes an elaborate analysis of Mr. Haggard's work for the purpose of proving that he has no title whatever to be ranked with the writers of romance, and that his productions are in no essential respect above the level of the penny dreadful. The central idea of "She," and most of its leading features, are shown to be reproductions from other well-known works. It is presumed that Mr. Haggard has been to Africa, since he writes about nothing else ; but his account of the marriage customs of the Amahagger, who were ruled by their women, is derived from Bishop Hall's *Mundus Alter et Idem*. As to his description of Kor, it is little more than a paraphrase of Camponella's description of "The City of the Sun ;" and Mr. Moore thinks it would be interesting to know if Mr. Haggard had ever read Bacon's "New Atlantis" before he described the caves of Kor, or invented Noot, the hermit, with his mysterious secret for preserving life, or evolved the idea of the pillar of fire. If Mr. Haggard had not read Bacon it is very strange, and if he had read Bacon, all Mr. Moore can say is, he has not merely no imagination but no invention, and cannot even paraphrase decently. The only incidents in the book which seem to be original conceptions are grotesque absurdities, such as the two lions that swim out into the broad river to eat their men. This, Mr. Moore submits, is about as natural as a shark walking ashore to eat labourers in a neighbouring field would be. Mr. Moore charges Mr. Haggard, in spite of his pretence to moral purity, with having in one instance, especially, indulged in the dragging in of disgusting scenes for the mere sake of creating nasty impressions. Finally, several pages are devoted to extracts showing that Mr. Haggard cannot write English. Mr. Moore thinks it is a sad thing that such a commonplace book as "She," so full of other men's ideas, and so crammed with tawdry sentiment and bad English, should have become the success it has undoubtedly been. It is a bad sign for English literature and English taste, and argues that the London newspapers which have trumpetted its success must be utterly corrupt, and the people who have listened and believed must be very ignorant, and wholly devoid of judgment of any kind. "God help English literature," exclaims Mr. Moore, "when English people lay aside their Waverley novels and the works of Defoe, Swift, Thackeray, Charlotte Dronte, George Eliot, and even Charles Reade, for the penny dreadfuls of Mr. Haggard and Hugh Conway." It is worth noting. by the way, that Mr. Haggard had published three books before the appearance of "King Solomon's Mines." There were "Cetewayo and his White Neighbours," "Frawn," and "The Witch's Head," all of which were, comparatively, failures.

A BICYCLE AMBULANCE.

Indian Engineering of Saturday contains a sketch of a "bicycle ambulance" suggested by Mr. J. G. Whiting, M.A., M.I.C.E. He thus describes it: "It is an arrangement for an ambulance, which I lately had occasion to design and put together for a sick lady, who was unable to bear the motion of either phætons or 'dhoolies' on her way to the hills.

It will be seen that the ambulance consists of the chief parts of two bicycles, from which the trailing wheels and the treadles have been removed. A bamboo is very securely strapped to the trailing or curved bar and lies above the bicycle seats—holes being made in the under surface of the bamboo, so as to admit the projecting pins or pivots over each wheel. The bamboo then keeps the upper parts of the wheels apart at a suitable distance, to admit a hammock, which is attached to the bamboo by its ropes and has its ends resting on the two seats of the bicycles. The tails of the bicycles are turned towards each other and two light oakwood rods are attached to the jaws of these tails, one on each side, by

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

THE markets were closed owing to the Queen's Birth-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Commilla, 519 tons, Captain W. Mac Shannon, arrived in Bombay yesterday from the coast and Karachi (May 21) with a general cargo, comprising cotton, skins, &c., and 164 deck passengers on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, brought to Bombay yesterday a general cargo and the following passengers from the Persian Gulf and Karachi:—Mr. J. D. Crofe and servant, Captain W. D. B. Fenton, Captain C. E. Pierce, Mr. Criper, Mr. Kurwell, Dr. C. P. Costello, Mrs. Rose, and 22 deck.

THE Bombay harbour, yesterday presented quite a *gala* appearance, the shipping which fairly crowds it even at this part of the year, donning a holiday aspect. Almost every vessel in the stream, both Government and private was dressed with bunting suspended from mast to mast in rainbow fashion. The effect of this was greatly heightened during the afternoon, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught left the Apollo Bunder for the mail steamer. What with these decorations in the water, the grand assemblage of people attracted to the bunder by the evening's event, the bustle and commotion ashore, and the stream being made lively by the incessant plying of ferry-boats and others too, and from the mail steamer the appearance presented was one which must have supplied a philosophic mind with a theme to look at, reflect and admire.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
24	Commilla (s)	McShannon.	Karachi, May 21.
	Satara (s)	Macfadyen.	Busreh, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Sutlej (s).....	Johnson	Marseilles, &c.
	Clan Cameron (s).	Kewley	Dunkirk.
	Florence (s)	Whiteway ...	Liverpool.
	Kairos (s)	Liddle	Genoa.
	Cairo (s)	Hayes	Hull.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

E Reid (s), 375 cwts myrabolums, P Kewel; 750 bales cotton, The Mofussil and Co.
Florence (s), 37 bales cotton, V Munsee; 450 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Latimer (s), 101 bales hemp, J Dayall.
Belgravia (s), 10 cwts wheat, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Moir and Co; 201 bales cotton, Ritchie Steward and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 348 bales cotton, The Bo Co, Ld.

FOR NEW CITY.

Belgravia (s), 1 case woolen carpets, Lang Moir and Co; 2 packages Indian made goods, P Clark.

FOR LONDON.

Bagdadi (s), 18 bales skins, E Gangji and Co; 73 bales skins, S Molloobhai and Co.
Sutlej (s), 4 cwts ivory, J Peerbhai; 46 cwts myrabolums, Robertson Bros; 1 box gold bars (Rs. 55,000), D Sassoon and Co.
Kirbella (s), 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Perim (s), 130 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai; 375 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 18 bales skins, Punnett and Co.
Star of Victoria (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 90 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 15 casks chutney and pickle, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 12 casks chutnies, Framji Norosji; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 6 bales skins, H S H Jan Md; 140 cwts gum, J Anundji.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Teddington (s), 24,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rosario (s), 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 600 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 10 cwts wheat, Glade and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kimberley (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 450 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ks Companian (s), 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Clan Cameron (s), 982 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Melpomene (s), 63 bales cotton, George Lackhart and Co; 5 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.
Poseidon (s), 400 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 1,015 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts myrabolums, and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Cy of Salop (s), 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 880 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon (s), 412 cwts castor seed, and 1,450 cwts gingelly seed, F Masotty and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 410 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Welbury (s), 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 409 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lamport (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

City of Clare (s), 150 tons old iron, Ritchie Steward and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino (s), 1 case Ind curiosities, E C Bunatwalla.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino (s), 10 cwts wheat, Glade and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Altmacraig (s), 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Kairos (s), 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 cwts myrabolums Volkart Bros.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Poseidon (s), 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Latimer (s), 350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

St Albans (s), 1,998 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 600 cwts buffalo horns, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mt Labanon (s), 520 cwts poppy seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia (s), 800 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, R S Woomwalla and Co; 76 bales twist, and 99 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co; 55 bales cotton, H A Esmall; 75 bales twist, H A Esmall.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umballa (s), 235 bales cotton, B Hardyall; 196 bales cotton, R Luchmundas; 100 bales cotton, C R Sethna; 210 bales cotton, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WRIGHT—April 30, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Caroline, relict of the late Herbert Wright, of Ipswich, aged 61.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MODI—At Dady Sett House, the wife of J. E Modi, of a son.

DEATH.

PRITCHARD—May 18, at Sukkur, Sind, William Pritchard of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

RIVETT-CARNAC—BROWNLOW—May 14, at Shillong, by the W A Hamilton, John Thurlow Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Police, to Edith, second daughter of H H Brownlow, Esq.

DEATH.

IMPEY—May 12, at Naini Tal, Mabel Alice, daughter of W H L Impey, B C S, aged 3 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1887.

THE notification that all Zululand—except that portion of territory, by far the better half of it, which was sold for a song to the Boers—is henceforth British territory, shows that Imperial responsibilities in South Africa are not diminishing. The New Republic, that is to say, the part of the Zulu territory which the astute Boers purchased from the bewildered Chiefs who were left at their mercy until our interference on their behalf was too late to save them from the folly of alienating fertile territory and keeping what is only a swamp, is to be "independent." Why the one-sided bargain between the Boer raiders and the Zulu Chiefs should be regarded as a binding contract which the British Government could not go behind, is one of those mysteries of our present diplomacy which escape notice, while the Irish controversy is being argued out in the House of Commons. Had a similar bargain been recognised by the late Government, and the annexation of the waste land, which did not tempt even Boer landhunger, been considered a set-off to an act of aggression which has brought the intractable Dutch raiders within an easy ride of the seashore, we should have heard unsparing denunciations of such a discreditable disregard of British interests. None would have been more impassioned in their maledictions on those who sacrificed Imperal interests to appease Boer aggressiveness, than those who are responsible for this abandonment of the obvious duty of maintaining the rights of the Zulus to the whole of the territory assigned to them after we had broken the military power of Cetewayo. The outcome of the South African troubles, which owed their origin to Sir Bartle Frere's meddlesomeness, is, that having employed British arms to destroy the fighting power of the Zulus, and having undertaken the task of protecting them in the territory assigned to them, we now acknowledge as valid the enforced cession of the only valuable portion of that territory to the Boers. We suffer the Boers to acquire by means fair or foul, as much of the land we awarded to the Zulus, as they as yet covet, and we undertake the obligations imposed on us by declaring the residuum of that territory, British. The Zulus thus become British subjects, and we are now responsible for their good behaviour—a responsibility which the triumphant Boers of the New Republic are not likely to permit us to consider as purely honorary. The taunt which so exasperated Mr. Gladstone after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Transvaal Republic—that he recognised his moral obligations to the Boers when he found they could shoot straighter than his own soldiers—will be held throughout South Africa quite as applicable to the present Ministry, which has added a shuffle to the deprecated "scuttle" out of disputed territory in that part of the Dark Continent.

The limpness and vacillation which have discredited the Imperial policy in South Africa, are in the main due to the fact that the action of the Government is thwarted by the local Colonial influences, which are at cross-purposes with any endeavour to maintain the rights of the native races, within or without the very elastic frontier lines. If the tribes be weak, it is a costly and a thankless office to sustain them against the interested efforts to deprive them of their lands, and of everything else, except unlimited rum, which is more deadly than dynamite. If any confederation of the tribes be well armed and warlike, they become a source of alarm if not of danger; and the Government finds it impossible to resist the pressure of Colonial opinion which demands the suppression of the tribes at the cost of the Imperial treasury—and to the great profit of Colonial contractors who supply her Majesty's troops with what they require, at fancy prices. The British taxpayer having manifested signs of impatience at the weight of such burdens, the local Governments endeavour to avoid wars beyond the frontier. The Boers have therefore a free hand; they may do very much as they please to the natives beyond the ill-defined confines of the Cape and Natal; they have the moral, and to a appreciable very extent, the material support of their Dutch kindred in Cape Colony. The High Commissioner is well nigh helpless; he finds it more easy to recommend the recognition of the New Republic than to compel the Boers to restore the soil on which it stands to its rightful owners, who are not in a position to fight for it. The Imperial Government acquiesces in this suggestion, and the Boers score a decisive victory for which they have not expended a dollar or a cartridge. Clearly it is idle to talk of Imperial policy in South Africa when this is the state of things. Yet, as we see, our Imperial obligations are being augmented year by year, and now we have the Zulus added to the long roll of coloured subjects of the British Crown. What is the *quid pro quo*? If there be any, the Boers have it; we have a large and sterile plain, with a certain amount of swamp; on which are huddled our new fellow-subjects, expelled from the fertile land which the Boers deem worth the having.

It has been well said that we know by a long and sad experience what a terrible trouble and great expense the South African possessions have been to us, and continue to be. India has especial reason to resent the treatment accorded to the natives of this country who have contributed by their labour and their intelligence to the prosperity of Natal. The white population of that Colony is small. It is only partially British; the Dutch element being considerable. All told, those of European blood only number thirty thousand; and it is this insignificant population that have, by their baneful influence on the policy of the Imperial Government, brought the filibustering Boers to the frontier of the Colony. Of the thirty thousand Europeans, more than seven thousand five hundred have votes, while by manipulating the franchise they have contrived to reduce the number of Asiatics having votes to forty-one, and of Africans to ten! The "Reform Bill" which in recent years brought about this state of affairs, was expressly contrived to deprive natives of India, resident in Natal, of the votes under the old franchise, as "British subjects;" the restrictive rules excluding Africans not applying to them. The settlers from India—thirty thousand in number—having fulfilled the terms of their indentures, took to farming and trade, and by the possession of property, nearly two hundred of their number obtained the franchise. The dominant and domineering caste, fearing their competition, agitated for a reform of the franchise, and a Bill was introduced which provided that an educational test, not applicable to Whites, should be applied to natives of Africa—numbering three hundred thousand of the population—and natives of Asia; and, further, that the franchise should not be given to any one claiming the benefit of a special law. This last provision not only excluded all Africans, but those natives of India, who in this country are on certain points subject to their own laws. The Governor warned the Colonial Office that the Bill was aimed at the Indian settlers, who formed a comparatively civilized, and a very orderly and valuable community, with such political influence as two hundred votes might give. Nevertheless, Lord Derby declined to veto the Reform Bill, and the handful of seven thousand voters in Natal are now the sole depository of political power. It is in obedience to the impulse from this small section of the Natal population that the Imperial Government has recognised the new Boer Republic, and made what remains of the Zulu country, British territory, which the British taxpayer will have to find the money to garrison. Neither soldiers nor money will be long forthcoming, and the reserved territory will infallibly fall to the New Republic if the attention of India and of England be not aroused, and steps taken in time to bring the impracticable politicians of South Africa to a sense of their folly.

THE long distance rides which were a feature of the work of the army in India last cold season have already been noticed more than once in our columns. One of these exploits, however, which seems to have been very interesting, has yet to be noticed. On the 2nd of February a detachment of twenty sabres of the 4th Madras Cavalry, and a division of Royal Artillery, set out, at nine hours' notice, from Kamptee, on a forced march to Jubbulpore and back. The instructions were that horses and men were not to be specially selected, though obviously unfit horses were excluded. As a matter of fact some of the horses were over thirteen years old, an age at which it is thought better to cast even the most favourable looking mounts, as they are deemed unreliable for a long march. The conditions, therefore, were anything but specially favourable, and the experiment so far as it went was as real and practical as these rides can be made. The time results, though not remarkable, were satisfactory. The Artillery, all deductions for halts being made, covered on the average 4·62 miles an hour, and the Cavalry 4·58 miles, and at the end of the fortnight surgeon and veterinary surgeon made a most favourable report on the condition of men and horses. Full care seems to have been taken to act upon the excellent advice of the late Colonel Barrow to save the horses as much as possible by dismounting, and as the road was throughout very hilly, this was a peculiarly necessary precaution. Men and horses alike benefited by the abandonment of the regulation military trot, for the whole of the men were told to rise in their stirrups It would have been well if common sense had ruled in another matter. The rounded bottom of the regulation stirrup iron, we are told, was much complained of by all ranks, as it pinched and cramped the foot. At Jubbulpore, however, flat-bottomed stirrups were provided, and the advantage of the change was fully appreciated on the return journey. If the ride has shown nothing else it has shown that a concave stirrup bottom is not the most comfortable thing to press the foot upon for seven hours at a stretch. Lastly, the detachment got back to Kamptee without a gall under saddle or collar, a fact which is noteworthy, although there were only fifty horses amongst which to distribute the chance of mishap. There is no need to exaggerate either the achievement or the significance that is to be derived from it. We have before now pointed out a tendency to make too much of experiments of this sort. But it was satisfactory, as far as it went. Next time, perhaps, it may be possible to carry out the same thing on a larger scale.

PROFESSOR DARMESTETER continues in the *Journal des Debats* his reminiscences of his tour in India. His second letter, which deals with Peshawur, gives a lively picture of that not too lively station, which seems to have made an impression upon him that not everyone who knows it has been able to catch. But he was happy in the opportunity of his visit, for he happened to go there during that interval between winter and hot weather which he calls two months of Paradise. That evidently is the time for seeing Peshawur if you want to think well of it, for he knew nothing more adorable, either in Paris or "even in Bombay"—let the other envying cities of Asia mark well that word—than its broad avenues, joyous in sunshine and perfume and flowers. Still it is not the place for tourists, and the life of the place is so dull that the visit of an Australian theatrical company, playing the "Private Secretary" by the author of "the Battle of Dorking" is a grand event. So it must be if the version of the "Private Secretary" played at Peshawur is one that General Chesney has produced. But Peshawur has its cricket, and there is nothing like cricket for providing a French tourist on British soil with a theme. "*Ubi cricket ibi patria*" he says in daring adaptation of a venerable phrase, and cricket is with us a devouring as well as a patriotic passion. "For," he says, "you may be quite sure that in any new cantonment the site first chosen is not that of the church, but of the cricket ground, and the chaplain himself would at least admit that, at a pinch, church, sermon, and even chaplain might be dispensed with, but cricket never!" The discovery may provoke a protest in clerical circles, and Mr. Wyer, who has told us that Indian cricket is being ruined by the effeminate attractions of lawn-tennis, will doubt if it is quite such a power in the land as M. Darmesteter believes. He pourtrays an ideal to which all enthusiasts for the willow would wish to raise their countrymen in India; lest they have fallen from it, and the times are not propitious for returning to it. M. Darmesteter devotes a playful half column to the Peshawur chowkidars, of course not forgetting that most famous of his kind, who, having shot his master, was made immortal by the entry "Well done thou good and faithful servant" in the church register. He does not improve upon the story as less careful travellers have done by declaring that the inscription figures as an epitaph on a tombstone. The story is good enough as fact, without turning it into fiction.

NOTES FROM UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MANDALAY, MAY 14.

THE rains have at last made their appearance in Upper Burma, and we are now revelling in a superfluity of good black sticky mud (such as rains in this part of the world only can produce), and in a plague of flies in the way of flying ants. On the 10th instant, nearly 6 inches of rain fell in one night, it being accompanied by heavy thunder and flashes of lightning, but one must not grumble, as the atmosphere is the cooler in consequence. The dacoits have not as yet taken advantage of the difficulties of our moving owing to the impassability of the roads, although down country in the 4th brigade they have given a little trouble.

With reference to the attack on Sidotia, of which I spoke in my last, it appears the dacoits were encamped only four miles from the place all the time, and on their being pursued they retired into the hills, followed by our mounted infantry and Goorkha police. A number of Bohs have surrendered to posts in the 1st and 3rd brigades, but they are not now counted as much, being so plentiful, in fact, every dacoit seems to have taken brevet rank. Reports from the Mindwin say the Shins are preparing to raid the villages about, and a force has been sent to intimidate them. The mail steamer was treated on its journey up last week to the spectacle of some dacoits, crucified on the river bank, evidently as a warning to others, especially to those who affect the river Irrawady, but I believe an order has been given to stop this, as not being in consonance with our ideas of humanity.

The Gymkhana was not able to hold its monthly meeting on the 12th, as the ground was so sodden after the rain. It is believed that the Gymkhana will be made a more open concern than it is now, and that any one will be admitted within its sacred portals provided he can pass the ordeal of ballot. At present it is supported chiefly by the military, who formed at first the only element on the station.

Bhamo has been going in for tremendous storms, and it is said that in consequence of the jungle being cleared, the place is very open and exposed, but at any rate it seems to score over Mandalay in climate.

The Mandalay Mounted Volunteers have had their first meeting, chosen their officers and decided on the cut of their clothing, but it looks as if they are more horsey in name than in reality, on account of the scarcity of horses in the corps, notice has to be given before a member can get a mount.

Boh Chin, the Jack Shepherd of the South of Mandalay, has agreed to come in, on getting a promise of unconditional pardon, which the civil authorities have given, and it seems probable that his "sisters, cousins and aunts," who have been out with him, will do the same.

A tiger had the audacity to visit the King's garden the other day, and was killed by a Burman who was cutting wood, when it was attacking the man's companion; a blow from his dah severing the spine.

The river is rising at last, and we expect to get our mails one day earlier in consequence, which will be a great boon to every one, all praise being due at the same time to the Irawaddy Flotilla Company for giving us our letters so very regularly every Friday.

It is said that all the Shan States are to be placed under the supervision of a separate European Commissioner, as it is thought that the Commissioner, or Lieutenant-Governor to be, of British Burma, will have enough on his hands as it is. No doubt this is as it should be, as these States are quite separate and really in no way connected with Burma.

The people of the Swebo district are said to be in a restless state, but no doubt will be soon settled down by the officials in the district; also in the Thaleyan district, where police posts are being made all over the country.

Burma has had its strike, the cartmen being the strikers, because they object to being licensed. Talking of carts, what a chance there is up here for a livery company, and one is wanted badly. There are no traps for Europeans in Mandalay, and one has to use a native ghari, which is a box on wheels, with a small slit to get in and out of, causing much loss of temper, use of bad language and disarrangement of attire to those using them. Tommy Atkins is a sight in one; head out of the front and leg out of each side window, and strange oaths proceeding from the entrance behind. No European lady could possibly get into one.

Latest reports say that Boh Chin and his following have struck for further conditions, and that in consequence of this 120 rifles of the 10th Bengal Infantry, under Lieutenant Venner, have been despatched to coerce him into coming in. Arrangements are, I believe, being made to concentrate all the troops as much as possible before July next, in order to give a chance to the Burma military police and to see what they can do, before these troops are sent back to India, which will be as soon after that date as possible, if the police are found up to the mark, and capable of keeping the dacoits in check.

PYINMANA, MAY 9.

My last concluded by saying that Colonel Sartorius had returned without having had anything special in the way of adventure. Yet, half-an-hour too late for the mail, I learned that Captain W. A. Broome, of the same (the 1st Belooch) regiment had come in that very day, after having had a most interesting and important dash at the enemy. His force consisted of fifty Beloochees. He had been out some days, as far as I can ascertain, because of the failure of previous expeditions to secure the person and followers of the Boh Tha Hline, who had refused to come in. By good fortune, Captain Broome met Mr. Nesbit, of the Bombay-Burma Trading Company, at Owngykone; and there heard of the exceedingly good work done by the Red Karen police under that gentleman at Letkopine and Okenadbin on the 23rd ultimo, of which some report is certain to have reached you. By a friendly arrangement, Mr. Nesbit's guide was lent to Captain Broome, and again proved himself well-informed and faithful. It was at first intended to approach the village where Boh Moung Min, Boh Theb, and Boh Pan were known to be, by a direct and short road; but, under advice of the guide (an ex-dacoit), a considerable *detour* was made through the jungles, so entirely eluding the outposts, whom the man declared to be on the alert in that direction. Nothing could be more distinct than the success of this manœuvre; or more absolute than the surprise effected. The whole party was surrounded with so entire an absence of warning that they were found squatting on the ground besides their arms, eating and smoking. Boh Moung Min escaped. Boh Theb and Boh Pan were killed, the former at the first discharge, but the second only when he dashed through our cordon, and turned from a hundred yards distance to vituperate and taunt us. Altogether seven dacoits were killed; and to judge by the number of marks of blood about, a large proportion of those who escaped with Boh Moung Min were wounded. The village, consisting of about 15 houses, was burned down after a search for arms.

It was during this search that a "find" of very pathetic interest was made. About this time last year, Mr. Bruce, a representative of the Bombay-Burma Trading Company was killed; and now, quite unexpectedly, his bed, money-bags, revolver, bath, and other impedimenta were found, with—perhaps most interesting of all—his diary up to the day of his death. These were all handed over to his colleague, Mr. Nesbit, for transmission to his friends.

I have private advice from Mandalay, which, by-the-bye, took from 11th April to 3rd instant to reach me, to the effect that Captain Elliot, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, has been as successful on the back of his wonderful chestnut mare, against dacoits, as ever he was on the famous Euclid over the race-course at Poona. His latest exploits in the bulletins, were the capture of two Bohs and seventeen dacoits, with arms, at Myodin, on 13th March, and the capture of the infamous Boh Nga Thein, with some arms at Sedainshi. But Captain Elliot makes history faster than the post brings word of it; and I am reluctantly compelled to content myself and supply you with incidents in his career which he has probably come to regard as very ancient history indeed.

A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

A MEETING was held at the rooms of the United Service Institute this morning, at which his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts presided, to discuss arrangements for raising a memorial to the late Sir Charles MacGregor. Among those present were his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, General Chesney, Major-General Ellis, General Chapman, Mr. H. M. Durand, Major-General J. P. Smith, Brigadier-General Nairne, Colonel Ben Williams, Colonel Collen, Colonel Higginson, Colonel Bushman, Colonel F. Lance and more than thirty others.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in opening the proceedings, said: I think this is a very representative meeting, and any conclusion we arrive at will be generally accepted by the majority of the subscribers to the Sir Charles MacGregor memorial. We have met here to-day to commemorate the memory of a man for whom we have all the very greatest respect and admiration, and I am quite sure that when the object of this meeting is known throughout India, a very large number of subscribers will be found to join with us in commemorating the memory of so distinguished a soldier. I should like to know what you think would be the best mode for us to proceed. There have been four proposals made, and I dare say we might now appoint a committee of gentlemen whose time is not so occupied perhaps as that of the rest of us, and they could consult with people at different stations and let you know what their views were. Four proposals have now been made, and I do not know whether we are in a position to say which of these four is the most suitable, or whether you think it would be better to wait till the matter is thoroughly ventilated, and the Committee have had an opportunity of ascertaining the wishes of other people. The following are the proposals I refer to:—

1. The establishment of a scholarship either at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, or at the Staff College, for excellence in military reconnaissance.

2. The striking of a gold medal to be offered yearly for competition in India under conditions that will be decided by the Council of the United Service Institution of India—coupled by a money grant accompanied by a certificate to the native soldier who during the year has rendered the most efficient service in exploration and reconnaissance.

His Excellency also read a telegram from Colonel Eardley-Wilmot approving of the above proposals, and suggesting that a statue should be erected in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's; and also a letter from Captain C. V. Hume, proposing a memorial in connection with Marlborough College, such as a scholarship to be competed for annually by boys electing a military career, the examination to be carried out in the same manner and in the same subjects as at Woolwich and Sandhurst. If this was agreed to, the head master to be communicated with to ascertain what was most needed in the school.

His Excellency continued: These are the four proposals. I have got another one suggesting that we should have a picture. It is rather a difficult matter to decide what would be best.

Mr. Durand: I think it would be better to get as many opinions as possible beforehand. So much would depend on the amount of money collected.

General Ellis: I think there is a great deal to be said in favour of associating the memorial with reconnaissance, because if there was any matter in which Sir Charles MacGregor was a leader it was in that particular line. You may remember that during the campaign in Bhutan, during a time when there was little doing, he and a brother officer were absent reconnoitering for some weeks, and at one time nearly lost their lives. They only escaped by capturing the sentry who challenged them. He was not a man who talked much of what he did, and the story is not perhaps generally known. I think that considering that he was above all things a reconnoiterer, it would be a pity not to have an expression of opinion at the present meeting as to whether the memorial ought to be associated with that subject.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief: I always thought myself that poor Sir Charles MacGregor's life was really lost through his last reconnaissance in Beluchistan shortly after, and from the effects of which, his companion, Major Lockwood, died. There can be no doubt that he was "facile princeps" of all our reconnoiterers.

General Chesney: I think, your Excellency, that whatever may be the practical form which the memorial takes, there is a great deal to be said in favour of having a memorial in the shape of a picture or statue. I myself think it would be best to have a picture kept at Simla, which is the head-quarters of the Army and of Indian society, where every one coming to Simla would have a recollection brought to mind of the man himself. Sir Charles MacGregor was a man whose name was very well known, and if there is any old Marlburian who would take up the matter, there might be a very large number of subscribers, and we might have both the picture and some other memorial in the form of a prize to the Army. I am very strongly in favour of having in any case a portrait.

The question being asked where the portrait should be put, General Chesney said that if their Institute had an appropriate location, that would be the most suitable place, but without that, perhaps the Simla Town Hall was the best place, where every one would see it. The picture could easily be taken from a photograph, of which there were several.

Mr. Durand thought that Sir Charles MacGregor's own wish would have been that the larger portion of any money obtained should be spent in some way that would be of practical use to the Army, and therefore it was important not to swamp that object by spending too much on a portrait or statue, otherwise he had no objection to the latter.

General Chesney said that if they consulted the individual wishes of distinguished men, they would probably have no pictures or statues at all. The Gordon memorial was a case in point.

Mr. Durand: You cannot expect to get nearly so much money in this case as for the Gordon memorial, and if you have to decide between two objects, I think you should take the one that would be of use to the Army rather than the picture. If you can have both, I agree that it would be very desirable.

General Chapman: I do not think many soldiers would have an opportunity of seing the picture of Sir Charles MacGregor at the Town Hall, and the Army would know very little about it.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that as far as he could ascertain, the general idea was in favour of some commemorative memorial in India, and that it should be associated with reconnaissance in some shape or other—a gold medal for officers and a silver medal for natives, or something like that which could be decided afterwards. If the meeting decided whether that was acceptable or not, then the Committee could lay it before the public. Of one thing he was very sure, and that was that it was the general wish to have it in India, where Sir Charles MacGregor's name was better known than elsewhere. It was not perhaps generally known how much the United Service Institute owed to Sir Charles MacGregor. His whole heart was in it, and he never ceased to labour for it. If it was agreeable to everyone, he thought the proposals circulated might be made in connection with this Institute. He would ask those who were in favour of going on this line, and of having something in the shape of reconnaissance, to hold up their hands.

The proposal was carried almost unanimously.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief: If we get enough of money then I agree with General Chesney that something in the shape of a picture would be very good. The next step will be to circulate subscription papers, and in another month or six weeks we can hold another meeting to decide further.

General Chesney: I think we should have a large and representative Committee with working sub-committees.

At the suggestion of General Ellis, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief agreed to be president of the committee. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and General Chesney also agreed to be members of the committee.

It was then agreed that Colonel F. Lance should ascertain the names of gentlemen willing to serve on the committee.

A subscription list being opened, a sum of nearly Rs. 1,800 was promptly subscribed, after which the meeting separated.

MOFUSSIL CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, MAY 20.

THE Sage of Chelsea's dictum that the present was a pre-eminently talkative age is never more trite than in the case of Government, as it takes no inconsiderable blast to shake the fruit from the pagoda tree. The projected school for European and Eurasian children here is a fair illustration of the circumlocution of officialdom which threatens yet to drag on its weary length for some time more before it is *un fait accompli*. What with projecting, consulting, revising and reporting, the scheme took almost a year to mature, and some farther time was suffered to lapse ere it received due consideration and final sanction. This having been received at last, it was fondly hoped that there would be nothing else to do but to start the school forthwith. But the promoters had reckoned without their host. It will be remembered that in sanctioning the project, Mr. Cordery had asked for a report on the working of the school after six months of its establishment, but the grant was in no way made tentative. Colonel Bullock for some unaccountable reason has now himself put another stumbling block in the way by making the building grant conditional on the report to be submitted to the Resident being favourable—in other words, the amount sanctioned by the Resident is to be withheld on the authority of the Deputy Commissioner till the school has successfully tided over its probationary period. As the Roman Catholic priests were not the promoters of the scheme, but had simply undertaken the management on the representation of some influential residents of the place on certain stipulated conditions, it is doubtful if they will accept this new arrangement and start the school on their own responsibility. No definite decision has been arrived at as yet on this point, and as Colonel Bullock has gone away on leave to Europe, the matter will probably be held in abeyance till his return in August. In the meantime the building for the Convent is being rapidly pushed on, and when completed will be an ornament to the station.

The Rev. Mr. Sidoba Missal, a native missionary in charge of the Scottish Faith Mission here, is endeavouring to establish a European school in opposition to that already sanctioned, and is at present busily engaged canvassing the matter. It is only last year the school buildings in his charge were enlarged under the grant-in-aid rules, and considering that the option of establishing a school for European children was afforded him at the onset and rejected, his chance of success is now doubtful.

Before his departure for England, Colonel Bullock with Mrs. Bullock and Miss Sim were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Cama at a *soiree* at their splendid residence, "Cama Lodge," to which the *elite* of the station were invited. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Stranach and Miss Stranach, Messrs. Cooper, Taylor, McGill, Sealy, Will, &c. On arrival they were all welcomed by Mr. Cama in a short speech, after which the programme of the evening was gone through. This consisted of selections of music on the piano by Miss Cama, which were much applauded, while some of the members of the company gave some capital songs, which were all well received. The company thus amused themselves till midnight, when they adjourned to the supper room, where a sumptuous menu was provided. In proposing the health of the guests, Mr. Cama alluded briefly to the popularity and esteem in which Col. and Mrs. Bullock were held by all sections and classes of the community, irrespective of caste and creed. He eulogised the services rendered to the people by Colonel Bullock in furthering their interests, and concluded by wishing them *bon voyage* home and a speedy return. The toast was drunk with honours. Colonel Bullock replying in a few appropriate words, the company dispersed.

At the station platform, which was crowded to excess, Col. Bullock was received by all the leading officials of the place, gentlemen of the Bar, &c. After a few words with some, he left, carrying with him the best wishes of the people.

Advices from Karinja bring tidings of a serious conflagration there, which resulted in the destruction of cotton valued from Rs. 15 to 25,000, the property of the local merchants. Karinja is a large flourishing town in the Amraoti district, where some three factories are at work, and which imports a good deal of cotton and grain to Bombay. Details of the fire are wanting, but it appears to have gained head considerably before being extinguished, judging from the heavy loss it has entailed on the hapless cotton merchants.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 21.

WE have this week parted with one who has, by his impartial discharge of duty, so endeared himself to both the European and native community that we have lost a personal friend. No officer came among us under more disadvantageous circumstances than Colonel W. S. Peat. He succeeded one who had been in the eyes of the natives an ideal judge. Nevertheless, Colonel Peat by his courtesy, urbanity and genuine desire to advance the interest and welfare of all won general popularity. Since Colonel Peat's arrival there has not been a single movement in which the native community were interested from which he has withheld his hearty support, co-operation and advice. Colonel Peat has been transferred to Mhow in the capacity of Cantonment Magistrate. Separation is the mother of great disappointment; but when Colonel Peat has gone for his own good, we all hearty congratulate him on his new appointment.

A fire broke out last night, at about 12 o'clock, amongst the haystacks piled at the *Gaun Vagh* estate, near the Infantry Parade ground. The fire was first observed by one of the villagers, and the manual fire engines appeared promptly on the scene. But with a view of restricting the ravages of the fire within as narrow a space as possible, a vigorous effort was made to remove a large quantity of loose hay that was scattered about the burning stacks. Large heaps of loose grass caught fire, and in about an half an hour's time no less than ten of them were enveloped in flames. A strong force of regimental sepoys had arrived, with a few more manual engines. But it was a happy circumstance that the engines had not to lie idle for want of water Another small haystack then caught on fire, and it was fortunate that the breeze was very gentle, and blew in the direction opposite to that of the place where a number of large haystacks was situated The fire, following as it does close upon a similar destruction of haystacks twice in the course of a few months,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The second clause of the Crimes Bill has been adopted after a prolonged and stormy sitting, during which the closure was frequently applied.

ARREST OF FRENCH OFFICIALS BY THE GERMAN POLICE.

BERLIN, MAY 23.

The German Police have arrested two French Railway officials while in the act of removing the boundary post on the frontier at Montreaux.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Convention which has been signed between the Porte and England further recognizes the neutrality and right to free passage through the Suez Canal in times of peace and war.

The British officers attached to the Egyptian Army will remain in their present commands until two years after the evacuation of the country by British troops.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 23.

The Porte has sent an identical Note to the Great Powers, urging that an agreement be arrived at soon regarding a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The report of the Ordnance Commission shows that the charges of corruption made by Colonel Hope and Messrs. Armit and Thomas against the Department are baseless, but the charge of inefficiency has been proved.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

The usual Birthday parade came off this morning. The Poona garrison paraded on the general parade-ground, while the Artillery and Sappers detachments, stationed at Kirkee, held a separate parade.

At Poona three thousand paraded. No. 1 Mountain Battery took the right, then a squadron of the Poona Horse.

The 1st Infantry Brigade, Colonel Coker commanding, comprised the Durham Light Infantry, the Poona Volunteers and the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

The 2nd Brigade, Colonel Corballis commanding, comprised the 12th and 16th Bombay Infantry, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and No. 2 Mountain Battery.

After the usual Birthday programme and march past, which was very good, the Dublin Fusiliers especially marching magnificently, and after reforming the original aligament, the troops advanced in review order and presented arms, and then marched to quarters.

DURBAR IN THE COUNCIL HALL.

In the evening, a grand Durbar was held by Mr. W. H Crowe, Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, and by 5-30 the Durbar Hall in the Council Hall was filled with the leading Chiefs and Sirdars. All communities were well represented. About 300 were altogether present. The band of the 16th Bombay Infantry was posted outside, and played a well-chosen selection of music during the evening. Shortly before 6 o'clock, Mr. Crowe arrived, and was escorted to the dais, all rising. After a few minutes Mr. Crowe rose and said: Sirdars of the Deccan and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you once again to the Durbar on the anniversary of the Birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. Your presence here is a signal proof—if any proof were wanting—of your loyalty and devotion to our beloved Sovereign and the British Government. The present year is no ordinary one in the annals of history. It has fallen to the lot of but few Sovereigns to enjoy with unabated vigour of mind and body a reign extending over half-a-century. We are justified in regarding the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign as a distinct mark of Divine favour towards this country and Great Britain and our illustrious Ruler. I consider it a piece of good fortune that I have the honour of presiding at the Birthday Durbar in the Jubilee year of her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. It was the proud distinction of the people of India to be the foremost of her Majesty's subjects in celebrating the Jubilee on the 16th February last, throughout the length and breadth of India, and not least in our own presidency of Bombay, was displayed by the people of India an enthusiasm and a feeling of joy which cannot fail to have touched deeply the heart of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. That enthusiasm, Sirdars and Gentlemen, has spread like a flame in a burning jungle to the remotest dependencies of the British Crown; and, of course, next month all classes of her Majesty's subjects will be gathering together in the mother country to testify their loyalty, and their gratitude to God for having preserved her valuable life. Her Majesty's illustrious son, the Duke of Connaught, has determined to give up for a time the duties of his high office, and, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, leaves to-day the shores of India to join his fellow-subjects in commemorating this joyous festival. During their short stay in our midst, their Royal Highnesses, by kindly courtesy, and by their gracious manner, have endeared themselves to the hearts of us all. You will join with me, I am certain, in wishing them a safe voyage to their native country and a happy meeting with their children and family, and a speedy return to the sphere of their usefulness in the presidency of Bombay. It affords me much gratification to see the native Princes of India will not be unrepresented on this great occasion, as many loyal and true-hearted Chiefs of this country have turned their steps to what to many of them is an unknown foreign land, to offer up in person their homage to the Throne, and participate in the festive proceedings of this joyful anniversary. I am aware, Sirdars and Gentlemen, of the enlightened interest which you, one and all, take in the proceedings of the Government of this country, and I congratulate you on the measures recently adopted by the Government for the introduction of a scheme of technical education to people like yourselves, who, for ages past, have been distinguished for your pure taste in art, and skill in all kinds of workmanship and handicraft. This new departure cannot fail to be of immense practical benefit, and it will have afforded you great pleasure to learn from the recent utterances of his Excellency the Governor at Satara in the interests of higher education. In a strict sense the term will not on that account be neglected, and the Government, while continuing to minister to the highest educational necessities of the people, have sought the opportunity of affording additional scope of usefulness to your own Deccan Educational Society. Some of you have it in your power within the limits of your own Jaghirs and Samsthans, to assist the Government in carrying out the great work of educating the mass of the community. A brilliant example has been set you from time to time by such enlightened rulers as his Highness the Thakore of Bhavnagar and the Gaekwar of Baroda, who recently intimated their intention of establishing at Baroda a School of Agriculture. The sanction of Government to the University School Final Examination, which will be accepted as a test of admission to the lower grades of the Public Service, is a measure which will command complete sympathy; and you will also have observed with satisfaction, in addition, the efforts the Government have made in working to promote Western ideas by Western education Means have also been taken for the recognition of the eminent services rendered both to Hindus and Mahomedans by the promotion of Oriental learning. As a student of Sanskrit myself, having had the privilege of studying under the late Professor Goldstucker, and thus under his teaching been early imbued with a love of the ancient classic language of India, it has afforded me therefore great pleasure to see the Viceroy has resolved to confer certain titles of Mahaopadhiya as personal distinctions on some professors of that language and the Shastris of this Presidency. Speaking here to-day in the capacity of acting Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, it would be unbecoming in me not to allude to the loss you have sustained in the retirement from the public service of my predecessor and friend, Sir W. Wedderburn. In everything which concerned the welfare of the Sirdars of the Deccan, he always evinced the greatest interest. In what high estimate he was held by the people of this Presidency has been shown in a very practical manner by the liberality with which you contributed to the fund raised to perpetuate his memory. By his early retirement, the people of India have lost a true friend, and it must be no small consolation to you to know that the interest he took in all matters relating to the social well-being of the people of India will be fully maintained, though he may be separated so many thousands of miles from you, in whatever direction his energies may be turned in his native country. Sirdars and Gentlemen, it only remains for me to express my hearty wish that your lives may be spared to attend many future Birthday Durbars, and I hope it may fall to my lot to preside at them.

At the conclusion of the speech, there was hearty applause, and the band played a few bars of the National Anthem, all rising.

After the usual distribution of poshaks, atar, pan and garlands, the Agent rose, and the Durbar came to an end.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

To-day was observed as a public holiday in honour of the Queen's Birthday, and in the evening a crowded Levée was held at the Viceregal Lodge. A salute of 31 guns was fired at noon, and the Volunteers had their usual outing at Anandale.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia, with the English mails of the 13th May, left here for Bombay at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Grant arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 23.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 22.

The Anchor Line s.s. Arabia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Hall Line s.s. Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 22.

The Hall Line s.s. Kirby Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday evening.

MAY 21.

The Anchor Line s.s. Asia, homeward bound, passed the Canal to-day.

ADEN, MAY 24.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Thames left for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 24.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Nyanza arrived here yesterday from Bombay.

PENANG, MAY 23.

The Italian s.s. Bisagno left here for Bombay to-day.

MAY 24.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi (extra) left here for Bombay at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	43 9-16

AMONG the passengers who left by yesterday's mail steamer was Captain Morland, Chairman of the Municipal Corporation and Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. Several members of the Corporation and of the Masonic Fraternity and others were present at the Apollo Bunder to wish him a pleasant voyage, among them being Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.I.E., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. S. N. Cooper, N. R. Ranina, Jamsetjee Oursetjee Jamsetjee, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Manockjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, Javerilal Umiashanker, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Adumjee Peerbhoy, Vullebhoy Khanbhoy, Nowrojee Manockjee, Hajee Sulleman Abdool Waheed, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Darashah Sorabjee Tarapurwalla, Jehangier Eduljee Daver, D. R. Chichgur, &c. A Parsee lady placed garlands of flowers round the necks of Captain and Mrs. Morland, who then left in a steam launch for the mail steamer. Lady Souter was also a passenger by yesterday's steamer.

GENERAL CARNEGY, who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer on Monday, will assume charge of the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army about a week hence, when the Duke of Connaught reaches Aden, the limit of the Commander-in-Chief's jurisdiction.

THE Bishop of Bombay sailed for Aden by the P. & O. s.s. Sutlej, yesterday, accompanying his eldest child, who has been ordered to Europe with typhoid fever. A lady from the staff of the European General Hospital goes all the way with the child.

IT is understood that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a special pension of £350 a year in addition to the pension of £180 admissible under the Royal Warrant to Lady Macpherson, the widow of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

A BI-WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE has been established between Upper and Lower Burma, the Flotilla Company having placed extra steamers on the Irrawaddy for the journey between Prome and Mandalay.

THE legal expenses in connection with the Burdwan adoption case will be enormous. Counsel, it is stated, receive a fee of Rs. 510 per day, to say nothing of retainers, refreshers and consultation fees.

BLOOD-FEUDS are common among the Ghilzais, so that even should the Ameer succeed in effectually suppressing the present revolt, he cannot hope to gain the affections of his turbulent Ghilzai subjects. The avenger is bound by the laws of his tribe to slay a relation of the man who has committed the first crime. Money is sometimes offered to relatives of the slain, but the sum is generally fixed at so high figure as seldom to be acceptable, so that the "dernier ressort" is generally the knife or jazail. With but few exceptions the tribes intermarry, and in some instances so closely that they only just avoid the prohibited degrees of Islam. The Afghan like the Pathan is filthy in his person. He leads a wild, free, active life, and there is an air of independence about him which is very taking. Reckless of the lives of others he is not sparing of his own, retaliation and revenge being their strongest obligations.

CALCUTTA—or at any rate that part of it that does not migrate to the hills—is delighted that Sir Steuart Bayley has delayed his trip to Darjeeling till the middle of May, it having hitherto been usual for the Lieutenant-Governor to quit the Metropolis at the end of March. Notwithstanding the heat, Sir Steuart has had a hard time of it. Beyond his regular official work, which always occupies many hours, he has had to receive all sorts of deputations with addresses, and make suitable replies thereto, to say nothing of his unveiling the statue of Sir Ashley Eden and the portrait of Sir Rivers Thompson, and laying the foundation-stone of the Eden Hostel at the very hottest time of the year. For there can be no doubt that though the thermometer has often been higher in Calcutta during the hot weather, there has been seldom a more trying week than the last, when the thermometer has varied in the shade 98° to 95°, and the nights have been correspondingly hot and oppressive.

LATEST accounts from Herat show that that place is quiet, no signs of rebellion against the Ameer's authority being visible. The rumours from Kandahar that the Herat garrison had mutinied, says an up-country paper, are evidently unfounded, though precautions were wisely taken by the Ameer's officers on the news of the revolt in the Hotak country. These consisted in arranging that no excessive number of Ghilzais should remain in any one regiment, and with this object in view certain transfers of soldiers were made among the various battalions.

AN up-country paper has received a letter containing the secret history of Sir Frederick Abel's lecture in behalf of the Imperial Institute, over which the *Times* is so enthusiastic. "The managers of the Royal Institution intended to make a great sensation with their lecture, but they overshot their mark. They thought, with the Prince of Wales in the chair and so popular a lecturer as Sir Frederick Abel, that all fashionable London would crowd in to hear what might be said on the heels of all scientific London. They sent out invitations to 200 distinguished strangers in order that the audience might be worthy of the occasion. They reserved several rows of front seats in the theatre in order to provide them with accommodation, and to secure this space they had to warn the members of the Institution that they must not issue their usual tickets to friends. The momentous evening came but—not the distinguished visitors. Ten arrived out of the 200 invited; and meanwhile the members of the Institution had not only obeyed the mandate about not issuing their usual tickets, but, offended a little perhaps, had stayed away themselves. The consequence was that this lecture which was designed to be the sensation of the season was really addressed to a beggarly array of empty benches; although on ordinary Friday evenings the Institution is scarcely ever otherwise than chokefull."

THE Karachi papers give additional particulars of the horrible tragedy in the native regimental lines on Friday last, when a sepoy of the 26th Bombay Infantry ran amok and succeeded in shooting two comrades, four Bunnias and five other persons. One account says:—"A Hindu sepoy named Cheeteram from Fyzabad, at 1 a.m., taking his rifle and forty rounds of ball ammunition went to his Jemadar's hut and knocked for admittance. The native officer fortunately for himself would not open the door. The sepoy then passing through the lines was challenged by two of his comrades. He shot them both, and then went to the Soldiers' Bazaar, where some Bunnias were lying asleep outside their huts. He shot three men in succession, killing them all; from the bazaar he went to the parade ground, and meeting some unfortunate cartmen who were engaged to carry stones from a quarry in the neighbourhood, shot five of them in succession. By this time the alarm having been given by the first shots, the regiment turned out, picquets were posted to prevent, his escape, and parties were sent, to secure the murderer. He took up his position near a well with low walls on the parade-ground and a brisk fire was exchanged with all who attempted to approach him. Owing to the darkness, however, no casualties occurred at this time. When morning dawned he fired three or four rounds at the Adjutant, but fortunately missed him, and when he had come to the last round of ammunition left to him, and just as he was about to be seized he placed the muzzle of his rifle under his arm and shot himself. He had killed ten persons, most of them being shot within a few inches of his rifle."

THE farmers of Cape Colony have collected an immense number of ostrich feather-tips as a Jubilee present to the Queen, and these are to be converted into large Indian fans, in accordance with her Majesty's own suggestion.

MR. ANDERSON CRITCHETT, the well-known London oculist, was lately offered a fee of 7,000*l.*—probably the largest medical honorarium on record—to come to India to treat one of the native Princes. After consideration he declined the offer.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday morning. The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, Colonel Becher, Colonel Larking, Equerry-in-Waiting, Colonel Wooldridge, Deputy Adjutant-General, Major and Mrs. Hannay, and Surgeon-Major Keith, Captain Fitzgerald and Colonel Portman, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, also accompanied the party. They left Poona by the 11 p.m. passenger train on Monday, and arrived at the Victoria Terminus a few minutes behind the regulated time. The Duke's carriages consisted of one saloon, two composite, and one luggage. Their Royal Highnesses were welcomed at the station by General Carnegy, Brigadier-General Heathcote, General Adam, Quarter-Master-General Colonel Hills, Major Reilly, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine. After shaking hands and interchanging civilities with those present, the Duke and Duchess drove over in a carriage and pair to Captain Hext's bungalow at the Government Dockyard, where they stayed during the day. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery in connection with the Commander-in-Chief's arrival.

In the afternoon, the Duke and Duchess lunched at the Yacht Club, whence they drove over at a quarter past 4 p.m. to the Apollo Bunder, when the guard of honour, consisting of 100 men of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry, which was drawn up with band and colours, under the command of Captain Evan, presented arms. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the bunder by General Carnegy, Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., General Adam, Colonel Hills, R.E, Colonel Becher, Colonel Larking, Major Reilly, Captain Roupell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain MacMahon, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Captain Fitzgerald, Captain Hext, Mr. H. Bartels, German Consu General, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpore, his Highness Jenghi Sha, his Highness Aga Acbar Shah, &c., Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, Collector of Bombay and of Customs, introduced to their Royal Highnesses the Nawab of Radhanpore, who placed garlands of flowers round their necks and presented them with flowers. The Duke and Duchess shook hands with the high military officers present, also Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Bartels, the Nawab of Radhanpore, Aga Acbar Shah, and others, and took their seats in a Government steam launch, which at once left for the mail steamer. Their Royal Highnesses are accompanied to England by Lieut.-Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary; Colonel Larking, Equerry-in-Waiting; Major Hannay, Aide-de-Camp; and Surgeon-Major Keith. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery in connection with the Duke's departure.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated in Bombay yesterday with honours befitting the event. The day was observed as a holiday throughout the business part of the Fort. The public offices, docks, and banks were all closed; and the leading firms followed the official example, and gave their men a holiday. All the vessels in the harbour were dressed in honour of the occasion. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who arrived from Poona early in the morning, must have noticed with pleasure the loyal way in which the citizens observed the day as a public holiday. In the morning the troops in garrison paraded in review order, the European troops on the parade ground of the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment at Colaba, and the native troops on the general parade ground in front of the Bombay Gymkhana. The Royal Artillery and the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment paraded at 6-30 a.m., when they were formed up in line, the Royal Artillery with guns in action on the right. Lieut.-Colonel Smyth commanded at the parade. The Artillery fired an Imperial salute of thirty-one guns. The infantry then fired a *feu-de-joie* with three rounds of blank ammunition, and Colonel Smyth called for three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which were enthusiastically given by the men of all ranks. The field state was as follows:—

Royal Artillery—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 staff sergeants, 8 sergeants, 18 non-commissioned officers, 5 trumpeters, and 114 gunners. The officers present were Captain Cuthbelson, Lieutenant Tancred, Lieut. Tulloch, and Lieut Brake.

2nd East Yorkshire Regiment—1 captain, 6 subalterns, 1 warrant officer, 12 sergeants, 7 corporals, and 225 rank-and-file. The officers present were Captain and Adjutant Johnston, Lieut. Plase, Lieut. Tighe, Lieut. Begbie, Lieut. Hawkes, Second Lieut. Hancock, and Second Lieut. Westropp.

The 17th and the 21st Bombay Infantry Regiments paraded also at 6-30 a.m., and were formed up in line, facing west, at twelve paces interval. In the absence of General Heathcote, who was on duty at the Victoria Terminus to receive the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Beville commanded the parade. Accompanied by Captain Roupell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain McMahon, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, he rode past the ranks and received the salute. The men then fired a *feu-de-joie*, the Bands playing the National Anthem. At the call of Colonel Beville, the troops heartily gave three cheers for the Queen-Empress, and soon after dispersed for their respective quarters. The attendance of spectators was very small. The field state was as follows:—

17th Regiment N. I.—2 Regimental commanders, 1 wing officer, 1 adjutant, 1 medical officer, 4 native officers, 17 naiks, 9 drummers and fifers, 24 band, and 215 rank-and-file. The officers present were Major J. Grant, Captain Reilly, Lieut. Kreger and Lieut Whyte.

21st Regiment N. I.—1 commanding officer, 1 wing officer, 1 adjutant, 3 native officers, 4 jemadars, 12 havaldars, and 396 rank-and-file. The officers present were Colonel Beville, who commanded, Captain Evan, Lieut. Montgomery, and Lieut. Warner.

THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those Hindu gentlemen who lived in fancied security at the thought that official interference was impossible, at least for some decades, on the subject of orthodox marriage customs, have been somewhat rudely awakened by the strong feeling among Englishmen, both here and at home, on what is known as the Rukhmabai case. The highest officials may not care to express themselves as emphatically as Sir Lepel Griffin in this connection, but that their sympathy is pretty unanimous admits of little doubt. When Englishmen take up an agitation of this kind, in which their moral sense is aroused, they seldom give it up till some definite result is obtained. It is perhaps necessary, therefore, that every Hindu, who has a stake in the present discussions, should try to help in the formation of that result.

The evils in the marriage customs of the country have been protested against nearly for the last half a century, in fact since the dawn of English influence upon the first generation of educated Hindus in Bengal. Each succeeding year has added to the loudness and energy of the protests. Why have not at least some of the evils been removed? The cause is said to be the strong persecution which every reform would call forth. And it is further urged that Government interference alone can disarm that persecution. This argument is so plausible that one is apt to be silenced. But is there no instance of Government interference in marriage customs? Widow marriages have been legalised since 1856. Government made itself quite unpopular by sanctioning this much-needed reform, and siding with the party of progress. The community was not prepared, and looked upon the reform as impertinent meddlesomeness. What is the result? Let us ask how many widow marriages take place from one year's end to another in the province which gave birth to the reform? Scarcely three among sixty millions of people. Well, here is an instance of advanced legislation, which gives plenty of evidence of the enlightenment of our rulers. Here is also an instance of the utter inefficacy of official interference in the customs and convictions of an ancient people, so far, at all events, as Bengal is concerned, and what is true of Bengal is true of most other provinces. Government might quite spare itself the trouble and unpopularity of passing any Widow Remarriage Act. For the hundredth time the humble, trite fact has to be repeated that it is the moral growth and organised effort of the community alone that can remove the evil complained of. When that growth is absent, and that effort lacking, any loud protestation at the doors of Government is like the cry of the famine-stricken who would neither sow nor reap, though rains be plentiful, and the soil fertile. They are undeserving of relief. Take another instance. The urgent representations of the Brahmo-Somaj of India the Government passed the Native Marriage Act in 1872, which rolls into one anti-polygamous reform, anti-infant marriage reform, anti-caste reform, and several others. Government did not lose popularity, because it legislated for a community which had already made organised efforts, and grown into its reforms. And what is the result? The reformed marriages have multiplied each year, and enlisted the sympathy of every earnest man who wishes for the progress of native society. Legislation in both these cases was mild and permissive. In one case the absence of co-operation in the community has produced very little good. In the other case the presence of such co-operation has done incalculable good. I have no doubt the Viceroy in Council will repeatedly give such permissive sanction to indigenous reforms when called for. But the one condition of Government interference must be proved earnestness of the reformers, proved, I mean, by foregone achievements. Let me not be misunderstood. I have sincere sympathy with the ardent young gentlemen who of late have agitated the questions of infant marriage and widow marriage. My sympathy however is with the formation of a powerful public opinion both among Europeans and Hindus, both among officials and non-officials, both in this country and in England, and I am impressed hopefully when a mighty organ like the London *Times* advocates the cause of reform. But my sympathy, I confess, is not with legislative interferences, or judicious declarations, when the men, who apply for these excellent aids, show no independent moral vitality to stand up, on their own legs. The reconstruction of a great and antient society requires plenty of stump oration it is true, but, more than everything else, requires the heroism of personal sacrifice.

I hasten to observe that this Rukhmabai case, of which we have grown rather weary, is not a typical case at all of the evils of Hindu marriage customs. It is a hard case, and we are all sorry for Rukhmabai. If she is imprisoned it will be a deplorable thing. But while pitying her, a throb of generous feeling might also be spared on behalf of her misguided husband. That Dadaji was married, as millions of others are married, to live happily and peacefully was not his fault, and being so married it is no fault of his that he expects his lawful wife to come and live with him. When he found she was unwilling to do so, and was able to support herself, and be a respectable member of society without his help, he should have reconciled himself to the misfortune, as thousands in every part of the country do. What did he go to law for?

Men and women are mismated in every land; do they for that reason prosecute each other, and threaten mutual penalty and imprisonment with a view to domestic peace? Such conduct is exceedingly, essentially un-Hindu. On the other hand I think the universal Hindu feeling is that Rukhmabai would have gained public respect if she had made up her mind, as so many of her sex in every land do, to make the best of a hard lot, and quietly join the man, whom she from early life must have been used to look upon as her husband. At least she could have refrained from expressing in print her loathing for a fellow-creature who was married to her according to usual custom by no crime of his own. How far Dadaji loves her is more than we can tell; perhaps there is not much love lost on either side; perhaps the love is more for the property than for the person, but surely Dadaji has shown superior manners, and greater refinement, by talking more respectfully about his Anglicised wife than she has thought fit while talking about him. It may be that the talking is neither Rukhmabai's nor Dadaji's, but that of philanthropic ventriloquists who want to make an impression on their behalf. Whatever it is, unsophisticated Hindus do not like the exhibition of a woman, who not only abjures the man she was married to, but scolds him from the house-top. It is a sorry and disagreeable business all round. We do not want Rukhmabai to go to jail; every one ought to help her against that. But in the name of Hindu feminine modesty, have we not some right to ask her to hold her tongue? Let the influential friends who have taken up her case stimulate public opinion against the cruel custom of infant marriage; if they can, let them crush it by moral pressure. Why should she go out of her way to say things? Why should any well-meaning innovator make through her vicarious statements, which do not represent the actual state of things? Well, Rukhmabai's case is not a typical case. The millions of girls, married usually in India, do not suffer from her difficulties. No doubt infant marriage affects the body and mind of modern Hindus, though whether to the extent complained of I do not know. At all events we, men of the present generation, hate infant marriages. But all this admitted, it remains to be said that Hindu girls married in childhood, and without their consent being taken, seldom, if ever, feel it a grievance to go and join their husbands when they grow up. They do so most obsequiously; loyally love and serve their husbands; and on the average are as happy as the women of any other country in the world. That they are shut up in Bengal is a disgrace, but they are not shut up in Bombay, or the Punjab. That their general condition is not what it should be, is also undeniable. But it is preposterous nonsense to say they are treated like slaves and drudges. They are loved, honoured, cherished so far as the education and other circumstances of their country will permit. As these are improving, the general status of women is undoubtedly improving. The progress is unfortunately slow, but it is at best problematical whether any Act of Parliament will accelerate that progress. That Hindu marriages in numerous cases are not consummated till the girls grow into womanhood Rukhmabai's own instance proves. Her marriage was only a formal betrothal. Are these early betrothals unknown in other countries, nay even in Europe? Are they absolute evils? These are questions on which the widest differences of opinion are inevitable. Even reformers and radicals strongly differ. And under such circumstances Government, it seems to me, cannot unhesitatingly accept the conclusion of any party and legislate upon that for the whole Empire. This problem of early marriage is not so easy of solution; nor are European marriage customs so absolutely imitable in this country, as some people imagine. We know and feel that to our cost in the Brahmo Samaj every day. What then should we do? We should like to see the reformers of each province in the country independently act out their own principles until sufficient facts and cases gather for any joint general action to be taken. And then I am sure officials here and Englishmen at home will utilize the strong sympathy they unreservedly express now in affording Hindu society such practical relief as its altered circumstances may call for. In the meantime, however, it seems to me that English judges and courts of justice would do best not to show any predilection either for one side or the other, when such unfortunate cases as that of Rukhmabai come before them. The most positive discouragement ought to be given against their being brought into foreign courts of justice. Mr. Pinhey, I am afraid, too entirely interfered on one side, and when the case comes up for retrial there is some danger of too much interference this time on the other side. Let bad customs die their natural death. Any exercise of authority to retard or accelerate it is about equally harmful.—Yours, &c.,

P. C. MOOZOOMDAR.

Shaikaaram, Kurseong, May 16.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

CAPTAIN G. F. CATES, commander of the s. s. Rome and commodore of the P. and O. Company's fleet, writes to the *Standard*:—My attention has just been called to a letter in your issue of the 28th inst., signed "W. A. W.," throwing doubts upon the fitness of Lascars to act as seamen on board the vessels of this Company. He says that "Lascars have no stamina and that he has seen them die off like rotten sheep, in cold weather, off the Australian coast, and in any serious case of emergency they are worse than useless." Now, Sir, I have had the honour of serving this Company for over thirty-five years, and upwards of twenty-three years in command. For the whole of this time, with the exception of two voyages, I have had Lascar crews, and on every line over which the Company's vessels run. I have been with them in all sorts of weather, and in all sorts of climates, from the cold of the north of China and English Channel, to the heat of the Red Sea, in cyclonic gales in the Bay of Biscay, in typhoons in the China and Japan seas, and in cyclones in the Indian Ocean. I have never lost a man from cold or exposure, and I have never known more than two or three of them to show the white feather. I have never been wrecked, and, therefore, cannot say what their behaviour might be under these circumstances. I will admit that we do not get quite such good men as we used to do, but that is because the demand is now greater than the supply. We have no longer the old country ships sailing out of Bombay and Calcutta to act as a nursery for them. That they do our work better than any European crew could is beyond question. I fancy that it will be proved, when the trial takes place, that the men who misbehaved at the wreck of the Tasmania were not Lascars, but the native firemen and Seedee, or African coal trimmers.

Your correspondent also says, "In every voyage which I have made on a P. and O. steamer, I have never yet seen the commander take a 'sight;' this, apparently is left to the chief officer and his subordinates, their 'working' being taken to the Commander, and upon this investigation the position of the vessel is determined and marked on the chart." I am afraid, Sir, your correspondent goes about with his eyes shut, or else that he is not an early riser. The Company's regulations are very strict upon this point, and every Commander is expected to, and does, work out his own sights. Of course, there may be exceptions to the general rule; but of this I am confident, nine out of ten of the Commanders invariably take and work out sights every day, except when they are navigating by the land. During the time I was an officer in the service—twelve years—I served under fifteen Commanders, and they all, with one solitary exception, took and worked out their own observations. My present chief officer has been twenty-years in the service, and he tells me that "he has never sailed with any Commander who did not take and work his own sights."

Our system is something like that of the Navy—the chief officer is the executive officer, responsible for the discipline and general work of the ship. The second officer is the navigating officer, and it is with him that the Commander compares work. The other officers also have to hand in their work daily to the Commander, but that is to keep them in practice and to fit them for future promotion.

I am certain there must be thousands of people in England who have travelled in the Company's steamers and can vouch for the correctness of my statement. And I am equally sure there is no Commander or officer in the service who has ever seen or heard of Lascars "dying off like rotten sheep, in cold weather off the Australian coast."

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LEAVE BILL.

IN the House of Commons, Captain Price moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. T. Healy (rising at 12-25 and speaking till half-past 12) asked what business was proposed to be taken after the debate was adjourned, objecting especially to such important matters as the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill, and the Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill being taken at so late an hour.

Mr. W. H. Smith said that while he regretted that the motion for the adjournment had been moved by the hon. and gallant member at so early an hour, the Government did not intend to oppose it, although they earnestly desired to see the end of this debate, important and serious as it was. The importance of the question would probably not be emphasized by the continuance of a debate which had already lasted the greater part of three days. With regard to the inquiry of the hon. and learned gentleman, it was evident that they could not proceed with any opposed measure at that hour (12-30). He confessed that he was somewhat surprised at the interest taken by the hon. and learned member in the Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill. Probably if the Bill were taken at a earlier hour he would not find it so necessary to take part in the discussion of a Bill of so simple a character. (Laughter.) It was the intention of the Government to give every facility with regard to the Truck Bill, which was the only measure of any importance which would be proceeded with that evening.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd May, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., *and* 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·778
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	68·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.	81·2
General Direction of Wind	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	226

From midnight to midnight.

THE SECOND CLAUSE OF THE CRIMES BILL.

THE following is the Second Clause of the Crimes Bill, which was passed through committee of the House of Commons on Monday night:—

Extension of Summary Jurisdiction.—Any person who shall commit any of the following offences in a proclaimed district may be prosecuted before a Court of summary jurisdiction under this Act—

(1) Any person who shall take part in any criminal conspiracy to compel or induce any person or persons either not to fulfil his or their legal obligations, or not to let, hire, use, or occupy any land, or not to deal with, work for, or hire any person or persons in the ordinary course of trade, business, or occupation; or to interfere with the administration of the law.

(2) Any person who shall wrongfully and without legal authority use violence or intimidation.

(a) To or towards any person or persons with a view to cause any person or persons either to do any act which such persons or persons has or have a legal right to abstain from doing, or to abstain from doing any act which such person or persons has or have a legal right to do; or

(b) To or towards any person or persons in consequence, either of his or their having done any act which he or they had a legal right to do, or of his or their having abstained from doing any act which he or they had a legal right to abstain from doing.

(3)—(a) Any person who shall take part in any riot or unlawful assembly, or

(b) Within 12 months after the execution of any writ or possession of any house or land shall wrongfully take or hold forcible possession of such house or land or any part thereof; or

(c) Shall assault, or wilfully and unlawfully resist or obstruct, any sheriff, constable, bailiff, process server, or other minister of the law, while in the execution of his duty, or shall assault him in consequence of such execution.

(4) Any person who shall commit any offence punishable under the Whiteby Acts as defined by this Act.

(5) Any person who, by words or acts, shall incite, solicit, encourage, or persuade any other person to commit any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY ON CRIMES BILL.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY, who has been adopted as the liberal candidate for Fulham, recently took part in a meeting at the place to protest against the Crimes Bill:—He maintained that the Coercionists were surbicing a formidable blow against the legality of the Act of Union. One of the most solemn obligations and stipulations of the Act was that under it the Irish nation should be governed by the same laws and enjoy the same liberties and privileges as the rest of the United Kingdom. Act of Union, therefore, became legally, as well as morally, null and void the moment a Coercion Act came into force. Not only most of the Liberal Unionists, but at least 90 pronounced and declared Tories at the last general election went to their constituents with the direct and positive cry of No coercion. In a marvellously splendid speech, which Mr. John Bright delivered in the House of Commons in 1866, on the occasion of a Coercion Bill then before the House, he said, "You may pass this Coercion Bill, you may put 500 men in gaol; you may do more than this, you may suppress the conspiracy, you may put down insurrection, but the moment it is suppressed there will still remain the germs of this malady, and from those germs will grow up as heretofore another crop of insurrection and another harvest of misfortune; and it may be that those who sit here in this House 18 years after this moment will find another Ministry and another Secretary of State ready to propose to you another administration of the same ever-failing and ever-poisonous medicine." What would have been Mr. Bright's feelings if he had been told that 21 years afterwards he would be one of the chief agents in forcing the poisonous medicine down the throat of the Irish nation! He did not wonder that great indignation was expressed at the clause changing the ven

it, by bringing the pressure of outside opinion to bear upon it. This," he added, "is the way in which Mr. Gladstone will maintain himself in power. We shall have one violent proposal after another, as the means by which Mr. Gladstone may gain or keep office." This forecast has been verified with startling fidelity. If the Home Rule Question were settled in Mr. Gladstone's sense, who knows what new enterprise might next be undertaken, and what legacy of revolution he might not leave to his political heirs and assignees? Mr. Gladstone's services to his country and to freedom and justice abroad, earlier in his career; the generous ardour of humanity and the sympathy with the oppressed which he has at intervals displayed, will no doubt qualify the condemnation which history will pass on the faction and egotism of his closing years. His courage, resources, and energy extort admiration even from those who think that an old age, serene and bright, is more becoming than one of cloud and storm. Mr. Gladstone would not be the danger he is to the State if the confidence won and the enthusiasm inspired by his greater and finer qualities did not blind men to the darker sides of his character.—*World.*

EDUCATION AND MATRIMONY IN INDIA.

THE *Morning Post* writes:—A compaint of a very singular character reaches this country from Bengal. Our educational system is said to be creating a marked effect upon the native marriage market throughout the Presidency, and the price of bridegrooms is stated to be rising—rising, it appears moreover, in proportion to the young gentleman's successes at the University. At least such is the assertion of a Hindu pundit who has recently written on the subject to a Calcutta journal. A boy who is fortunate enough to pass his entrance examination at college is now rated at 300 rupees, while Bachelors of Arts and those entitled to place the mystic letters "M. A." after their names are fetching fancy prices as prospective sons-in-law. The result, of which the learned Bengalee complains, is certainly one of the oddest that has ever been attributable to a system of education in any land, and those who are responsible for the University competitions introduced into our great Eastern dependency will assuredly be acquitted of ever having entertained the idea of "rigging" the marriage market, or making their examinations a means of running up the price of bridegrooms. To the majority of Englishmen the grievance aired in the columns of the Calcutta journal will not appear of any moment. We in this country have also heard something of the value young gentlemen now-a-days set upon themselves as husbands "in posse" and the disinclination to matrimony that is alleged to be characteristic of the nineteenth century bachelor. But it must not be forgotten that the Hindu has peculiar notions as to the marriage of daughters, and cannot possibly be as philosophic in the matter as the less prejudiced residents of the West. On the contrary, indeed, to a Hindu father who firmly believes in Menu and his prescriptions as to marriage a scarcity of bridegrooms, or a price beyond his means, may prove a very serious matter indeed. The Brahman code of laws regards matrimony as one of the means of rebirth, and for a girl to remain unmarried after attaining the age of puberty is not only a sin, but an unpardonable sin. It entails disgrace upon the ancestors of a family and upon the descendants. So far is this idea carried that a marriage contracted after the bride is of mature age—that is to say eleven years old—is regarded by many native legalists as invalid. Hence the anxiety of every Hindu parent to betroth his daughter before, if possible, she is of age. There are many districts where the non-marriage of a girl within a reasonable period of her attaining religious adolescence is regarded as fixing so disgraceful a stigma upon the parents that they will commit suicide. Among some of the subordinate castes a girl is solemnly married to an Ashwatta tree—the so-called *ficus religiosa*—when all other devices to secure her a husband have failed. It is easy enough, therefore, to understand that a rise in the price of bridegrooms is regarded by orthodox Hindus as anything but a trifling matter. Though the avarice of the Bengal bridegrooms is not a thing to be commended, yet the enhanced value of the young men who have passed their college examinations with success as sons-in-law is an undoubted tribute to the worth of the educational system we have established in India and its intrinsic soundness. It is, at all events, clearly evident that it is appreciated by those for whose benefit it was devised, a circumstance upon which Englishmen may fairly congratulate themselves. But the fact that the bridegrooms have now to be bought by payment is otherwise most significant and interesting. For it shows that a striking change has come, or is coming, over Hindus in the matter of marriage and giving in marriage, if only to the extent of stopping the evil system of selling the bride—the general custom now-a-days among the members of this great historic religious denomination. Gloss over the matter as pundits will, and quote Monu's sayings as Indian lawyers do, it remains beyond all question true that marriage with the majority of Hindus is only a matter of business, arranged by the "Ghataks" or brokers, just like any other commercial transaction. At first sight the buying of a bridegroom for one's daughter may seem almost as objectionable as the sale of the bride. But a moment's consideration will show a vast difference in the two things; for the payment made to the husband that is to be is simply in the nature of a dowry, and, in point of fact, approximates so far to our own practice in that respect. This is a distinct gain, and a change for the better which must commend itself to all moralists. That it should have been brought about through the agency of our educational system, and not by means of any special legislation which would be resented as interfering with the religious prejudices of the Indians, is more satisfactory still. If there is any matter upon which our Indian administrators have been careful to touch no prejudices, it has been in the matter of marriage. Among our Indian fellow-subjects will be found every imaginable form of the conjugal relation, from the grossest polyandry verging on promiscuity to the highest and most rational form of monogamy. There are temporary and permanent unions, exogamous and endogamous marriages, to say nothing of those who only marry once, and others who marry not at all. The ceremonies are of the most varied kind, ranging from the elaborate symbolic rite of the Brahman to the savage practice of the hillman, who stuns his bride with a club and drags her to his hut; from the Jewish ceremony of the Beni-Israel to that of the "Hons," who merely drink beer together; from the "Phulbibahi," or marriage by exchange of garlands of flowers customary in Rajpootana, to the practice of the "Kariahs" of Central India, who merely throw a pot of water over each other, and are by this act indissolubly united. All these rites are regarded as valid by our courts, and no attempt has ever been made to interfere with them. In fact, our tribunals have gone so far as to recognise the polyandry of Malabar, and have refused a father the custody of his children on the ground that in a community where such marriages were customary an individual has no parental rights. With the Hindus more especially our laws have dealt very liberally—their customs have in no wise been interfered with. And so far as the complaint about the rise in the price of eligible young men who have passed the University examination is concerned, the remedy lies in their own hands. Hindu parents need only send a larger number of their sons to our colleges, and bring down rates by throwing a larger supply of educated bridegrooms into the market.

A POSSIBLE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

COUNT IGNATIEFF is generally looked upon in France as M. de Giers's successor in the Russian Foreign Office. A representative of the *Figaro*, who had recently interviewed him, gives the following account of the *homme de demain*:—His sixty years sit lightly on Count Ignatieff. Tall, powerfully built, he is physically not inferior to Prince Bismarck. He wears his hair in a peculiar way, the parting being just above his left ear and the hair all brushed across the head toward the right side. His moustache is short and thin, and hangs down on both sides of his mouth. Notwithstanding his recent illness, he appears full of strength and energy. The Count does not love Prince Bismarck, and gives the following account of the present schemes of the Gorman Chancellor with regard to France. His only object is to make other nations suspicious of France, since he can no longer plunge her into some adventures in which she would loose her military security. He will do any thing to compromise her. He will hold Belgium up before her and preserve Holland for her if the French Government will warrant him the peaceable possession of Alsace-Lorraine, and if, by a mischance, you cast an eye towards Belgium, if only to laugh at his proposition, he will at once say to Europe: "Look at this France she is always the same; she is still carrying about one idea. Here she is trying to violate the neutrality of Belgium. Europe ought to make secure against this."

HOSTILITIES IN CRETE.

INTELLIGENCE from Crete, dated the 2nd inst., states that a conflict which took place between the Christian and Turkish inhabitants resulted in three Christians and one Turk being killed and several wounded on both sides. Hostilities have now ceased, although groups of armed Christians occupy various positions in the outskirts of Canea, and communication with the surrounding country is interrupted. Order has been restored in the town, and a joint deputation of Christian and Turkish inhabitants has proceeded to the country villages to calm the popular excitement.

LETTERS FROM THE NEW MAHDI.

THE following are *verbatim* translations of the letters from the "Mahdi's successor" to the Khedive:—

"Translation of a letter from Khalifa Abdullah (the Mahdi) to his Highness the Khedive:—

"Received in Cairo, April 19, 1887.

"In the name of God the Gracious, glory be to the Gracious Governor, peace be to our people, El Mohamed, and his family. This is from the servant of his God, the true believer, and the successor of the Mahdi, El Khalifa Abdullah, son of Mahomed Khalifa the pious, to the Governor of Egypt, Mahomed Tewfik. God be with him and lead him into the right way, that he may be saved.

"Peace be to all those who follow the right path. Let it be known to you that God's light is the true light, and those who do not follow it, but follow their own passions, will perish. The real conversion is that of our Prophet Mohamed, which was revealed to him by God and which is our religion, as it said in the Holy Book. The only true religion is that of Islam. When God had seen that His religion had nearly come to an end. He sent His Mahdi to repair the damage, and crowned him with victory. All those who followed him are now in happiness, but those who refuse to listen to his preaching, as your statesmen in the Soudan and their comrades did, were utterly destroyed, though they were warned several times. You are aware of all that had taken place, and you call yourself one of the Chiefs of the Mahomedans, but you continue to follow the wrong way and refuse to hear those who call you to your Lord. If your ambition for the wealth of this world is leading you in this wrong path, let it be known to you that wordly happiness and wealth last only for a short time, but those of the world to come are eternal and everlasting, and there is not the least comparison between the former and the latter. How is it that a true believer in God should give himself up to the love of this world and its wealth? Quotation from the Koran, if you are too, proud to hear on exhortation, remember that God punished those who were full of worldly pride with everlasting torture. (Quotation from the Koran follows.) Consequently, you have no reasonable excuse before God. If you do not give up your present state and follow my advice—I advise you to uphold the religion of Islam, as you have already been advised by the Mahdi. Peace be to him. If you desire to be reconciled with God, come to him at once as a penitent, obey His orders, give yourself up to me. I am the successor of the Mahdi of God, and have the power to do the wishes of God. It is only for your own benefit that I am calling you now, and not from pride or any other reason. Your present life will not last long, and nothing will do you good in the world to come; but by your deeds you will be saved or destroyed. Be therefore very careful to avoid destruction, and do not rely on the pride of this world, but prepare yourself for an everlasting life. Let it be known to you that I have called you to follow the true religion, therefore do not overlook my advice and follow vanity. I have no design in this to show my worldly power, because I have under me the whole Soudan and its productions, but my special intention is to receive the religion of Mohamed, and to bring it back, if possible, to its people. If you look into the matter without bigotry you will at once yield to my words and be led into the true path. Know that you are now co-operating with heathens, and not with the true believers, as if you, in doing so, intended to put out the light of God. But God will make His light shine in spite of His enemies. Your religious irregularities are so numerous that it is difficult to relate them at present. Our pity has forced us to write you this letter before the occupation of your country by the troops of the Mahdi, calling you to come to the Almighty God and obey me, so that you may become one of the chiefs of the Mahomedan religion, and fight against its antagonists. If you are zealous towards your religion and anxious to be freed from your captivity under the heathen, listen to our call, unite with us with all your followers, that the Mahomedans may be united together in destroying enemies of God. In doing so, you will become our friend in God, and will be forgiven for all your previous doings, and will live with your family with us in peace and safety.

"Let it be known to you that I am only a weak servant of God, and the most feeble of His creatures, but I rely on God in all my doings, which are according to His will, and are always successful. He is my only helper. He is always victorious, and His power is irresistible; therefore do not neglect your own salvation, do not be deceived by the power of the enemies of God, as no force could save you from His vengeance; do not follow the example of those who neglect their religion for the things of this world. Think carefully, and follow the time precepts before you die, and help me in saving you from your dangers. If you neglect this, I shall have pity on your soul. You will be responsible for your sin and those that follow you. I trust, by the power of God, to capture you like the others, as we are promised by Him. Be victorious over all those who oppose us, even though they be numerous and strong. You will feel the results of your behaviour when, very shortly, by the help of God, we occupy your country.

"It is necessary that you should furnish us with an answer, explaining your designs, through the messengers sent to you from us.

"If you accept our advice, you will be saved; but if not, you will be asked to give explanations on the day of judgment.

"Peace to all who follow the truth."

(Seal.)

"SECOND LETTER TO THE KHEDIVE.

"In the name of God the merciful, thanks to God the generous Lord, and salutations to Mahomed and his companions.

"This is from the servant of God, Khalifa of the Mahdi (peace be upon him), Khalifa Abdullah, son of Mahomed Khalifa, to the Viceroy of Egypt, Mahomed Tewfik (may God lead him to the right way). Amen!

"We inform you, may God teach you the right way and surround you by His providence, that through compassion towards you, and owing to our wish to do you good, we write to appeal to you by our Lord that you may comply with the call of truth and obtain a great triumph in your next life, in looking towards the future you cannot but follow the right way and endeavour to do what will be useful to you in the next life. Trusting that these our endeavours will lead the creatures of God to that triumph, and through them to the prayer of the Mahdi for your own use, that you may be helped by reading often the morning and afternoon prayers in imitation of the Mahdi (peace be upon him), this generous friend. Also we send you copies of these prayers that you may publish them for the Believers, servants of God, to enjoy their benefits, these prayers being guidance from God for those who have a good judgment and a holy conscience.

"If you accept this benefit sent by God to you for your use, and circulate it among others, you will triumph. If you should follow the cause of fidelity, God will give you a good mind; on the other hand, if you refuse it and decline to circulate it among others, you will be guilty of two sins, and God the Lord of the World will deal with you as we warn you, you will know the matter later.

"Peace be upon those who follow the way of truth.'

WHO ARE THE TWO NOBLE SPORTSMEN?

THE following entertaining and moral story appeared in the *Magdeburger Zeitung*, and has been going the round of the German press:—

"Several gentlemen were seated the other day in a London Strangers' club, discussing the subject of female chastity. Each of them, Sir Arthur M'Camur, expressed the opinion that there was no situation of life in which a beautiful woman has not twice the success of her less attractive sister. Beginning with the stage at the top, upon which the beautiful actress already has half the game in her hands, down to the common beggarwoman in the streets, he eloquently illustrated his thesis. The company was not unanimous however, and finally Count Patrick made a wager with Sir Arthur M'Camur, which was carried out in the following manner:—A remarkably beautiful chambermaid of the club, and at the same time a stewardess, plain almost to ugliness, were provided with precisely similar and common clothes and sent out to beg the whole afternoon in an aristocratic neighbourhood, with instructions to meet again in the club at nine o'clock. The gentlemen passed the time at the card-table, but dawn still found them there with the cards in their hands, and neither of the two beggars had returned. The reason of this turned out to be that both had shown themselves so inept at their new business that they had been arrested by the police, and had passed the night in the cells. The two noble sportsmen appeared as witnesses, and made a frank confession to the magistrate of the whole affair. He thereupon asked the beggars why they had consented to such degradation. They replied, because these gentleman had promised them £3 each if they would do so. The magistrate answered: 'I am not here to judge of the reasons which have led anybody to commit a breach of the law. What you have just admitted to me, so far from being an exculpation, makes your case much worse than that of those who are compelled by need and distress to seek relief upon the streets in defiance of the law. You are both sentenced to eight days' imprisonment. Perhaps it may be agreeable to those gentlemen who have come forward as witnesses to learn here in court the cases with which beauty has nothing to do, and that it has not the slightest influence upon the decision of a judge.'"

THE GERMAN COLONY IN LONDON.

MR. LEOPOLD KATSCHER contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "German Life in London." The modern German colony of London, says Mr. Katscher, owes its origin and its extraordinary spread in great part to the fact that Queen Victoria, herself the scion of a German dynasty, like her predecessor Anne, chose a German prince for her husband.

Albert brought over many of his countrymen, directly and indirectly. He was the means of introducing a wider extension of the German language among his adopted countrymen and bringing the German flame into better odour. It is to him, and to the events of 1870 and 1871, as well as to the patriotic efforts of Kinkel, Karl Blind, Freiligrath, and many others, that the Germans settled in England feel themselves to be Germans *avant tout*. Once a man emigrates, his nationality is as a rule endangered; the German emigrant especially is usually in a great hurry to throw off the old Adam and identify himself with his new surroundings. It is this very adaptability which has much to do with the success which generally attends his settlement in foreign countries. The London Germans, however, as a whole do not prove recreants to their origin, and have even taken many energetic measures to assert their German nationality, which they have generally succeeded in maintaining intact. They take lively interest in the moral and intelectual efforts and in the political life of their Fatherland. This was shown conspicuously, *inter alia*, on the occasion of Schiller Festival in 1859, during the last Franco-German war, in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, etc.

GERMAN CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

As nothing can be so well calculated to keep up nationality and stimulate the feeling of a common interdependence as the frequent gathering of countrymen, it cannot be wondered at that German clubs are much in favour among the colony in London.

The events of the year 1848 had the effect of transporting thither some of the worthiest sons of Germany and Austria; some of those patriots founded the "National-Verein," in which love of the Fatherland was zealously cherished, and which, among other movements, organized the Schiller Festival (already mentioned) in 1859, in which over 10,000 Germans, resident in London, took part. A German society for protecting their rights ("Deutscher Rechtsschutzverein") was also incorporated, and several others existed for a time. Most of these societies died out some twenty years ago for want of spirit to keep them up, and only two of the older associations are now in being. But new ones have started into life, and are more numerous than ever before since 1870. The most prominent among the German clubs now existing in London are the "Deutsches Athenæum" and the "Turnverein" (Gymnasium). The "German Society for the Encouragement of Art and Science," known in English circles as the "German Athenæum" is the most select and exclusive of all German societies in the "City of four millions." Founded in the year 1860, it struggled on for a while and then amalgamated itself three years later with the "London German Society for the Advance of Science." It soon numbered in its ranks the *elite* of the German population. Since that time many distinguished Germans passing through London or making some stay there, have been feted and admired as honorary members of these hospitable and genial halls. "Scientific lectures," says Dorgeel in one of his books, "concerts, art exhibitions, and, since the year 1880, select dramatic representations have taken place there. The sections devoted to each of these objects have in the course of nine years given 263 of these evenings, besides twelve exhibitions on a larger scale." The number of members is about 400; the annual subscription for scientists, artists, and authors, four guineas; for other members, six guineas; the entrance-fee is fifteen guineas. The Athenæum has done much to bring honour to the German name, and to keep up its credits among the English, but its fees are somewhat too high. They ensure to the club the select character which is desired, and which is highly laudable, but they ensure it at too high a cost, seeing they thus exclude from membership many, perhaps the majority of, German artists and authors resident in England. If the managers of the club wish to carry out its ideal—to number all the Anglo-German intellectual lights among its members—they must speak a serious word to the "Chancellor of their Exchequer."

PAUPERISM IN THE GERMAN COLONY.

THE German who comes to England does not always make his fortune, Mr. Katscher speaks of—

The poverty and misery which is daily on the increase, as a result of the excessive and inconsiderate flow of immigrants into an already overcrowded city. The plague of beggars has risen to such a height in the City that the German notice has been affixed to the doors of many City offices: "Begging is forbidden, and is punishable according to the police regulations." One of the ill results of promiscuous begging is that any one who has been taken in several times by impostors is apt to harden his heart against genuine cases of distress, and thus to create in the mind of the sufferers a bitter feeling against their "heartless countrymen" which in their despair may lead them into the byways of vice or crime. Many youths, and still more young girls, who have come over with the most praiseworthy intentions and sanguine expectations, sink by degrees into the abyss of shame or guilt. To what dangers a girl exposed who stands alone, without means, in this raging ocean of humanity! Not a few Germans go to destruction from sheer want. Others are compelled by the force of circumstances to change their callings, and take to occupations which they would never have dreamt of at home. Dorgeel even states that those who have been obliged to forsake their original trade or profession are in the majority. Teachers become bakers, book-keepers are converted into hairdressers, merchants and students work as day labourers in the docks, artists have to take up street-singing. The said author tells stories that make one's hair stand on end—of a young tutor, furnished with the highest testimonials, who, after long-continued frightful suffering, was glad to get a place as barber in a hairdressing establishment; and of a counting-house clerk, who was not satisfied with a salary of £125 at Berlin, but who in London, after a year of compulsory idleness and semi-starvation, was fain to accept a situation as baker's assistant with £50 a year. I myself know of a bookseller who became copyist, a mathematician who sold newspapers about the streets, a lawyer who became a dyer, &c. There is surely no town to be found in no German city, except perhaps Berlin, such a multitude of hungry, indigent, ragged Germans, as in the metropolis of England. The comparatively few Germans, who rise to a rich and influential position or even to a competency, serve as wandering lights which attract many moths, who set themselves on fire, or are indirectly led by them into the morass of failure. Would that those bent on emigration would dwell, not on the few successful, but rather on the far more numerous victims of the race for wealth!

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With regard to the relations between Germans and English in London, Mr. Katscher says:—

We must remember, to begin with, that, as the compiler of the "Jahrbuch" says, "the stable portion of our colony is composed of one-third (at the highest computation) of the Germans residing here, while the remaining two-thirds represent the fluctuating element, constantly coming and going." With regard to the estimation in which the Germans are held, we can only take the stable nucleus into consideration. Thus, as a whole, is sound at the core; but the floating wave offers too many dark sides which sadly damage the reputation of the whole community. Even only to the permanent residents, or those who have made a long stay in England, that the German settlers owe the good name which they enjoy for industry, frugality, earnestness of purpose and intelligence, whether they be merchants or artists, scholars or artisans, schoolmasters or commercial clerks. The esteem in which the Germans are held is submitted to yet another test—a division into classes. They are held in higher esteem among the upper circles of English society than by the Philistines of the middle class, or the undiscerning crowd who look upon everything foreign with suspicion, except Paris fashions and French plays. The great successes obtained here by many German merchants, artists, etc., lead the unprejudiced members of society to the conclusion that these results can only be the reward of honest and intelligent exertions. But the less discriminating classes have no particular respect for the poor starving majority of the German colony, for the troops of underpaid clerks and copysts, teachers of music and languages in search of lessons, and other needy fresh arrivals—not to speak of swindlers and professional beggars. The thing is, that higher classes come more into contact with the stable element; the others have to do almost exclusively with the fluctuating constituents of the German colony in London. So much for esteem. How about liking? There is a difference between the two. Many Englishmen who esteem the Germans do not love them because they compete in the labour market with the natives of this country. German bakers, tailors, waitors, hairdressers, watchmakers, clerks, music-teachers, schoolmasters, etc., are naturally the horror of all the English who work in all these various industries; for the Germans are satisfied with lower salaries, and are therefore preferred, not only by their own countrymen, but frequently also by English employers. Every one is his own neighbour, in England as in California and elsewhere. It is quite natural that these circumstances make the intruders unpopular in many circles.

A DAY'S BOAR-HUNTING IN BENGAL.

A WRITER in the *Field* describes the chief incidents of a boar-hunt in which he and a dozen others took part in Behar. The first animal the beaters drove out of the covert in front of which the horsemen were posted was a wolf. This afforded a chance of deciding a question they had just been arguing—whether a wolf could be run down by a horse—and accordingly the whole field went in pursuit. "At first the wolf, not quite seeing what was up, was inclined to take it leisurely till we neared upon him, when he put on full steam, widening for a while the breach between us; but as ground got clearer, and dureres (field hedges), which greatly hampered the long stride of the horses, fewer, we found ourselves again nearing, Begg with the lead, along with four others who had singled themselves out of the crowd. We are collaring our chase plainly enough. Great though wolf's speed, he is not proof against the well-trained horses on good ground. Now Begg's spear hangs over wolf, and each felt a pang as his chance of first spear seemed gone. But wolf, looking up just in time, espied the glittering point, and evaded his fate by dodging to the right, just enough to front Williams, who, riding next, pressed for spear. Anyone now might 'back the winner,' as, whenever a horse came too close, wolf just slipped aside a little. By Jove! a close shave that! Williams's spear was over wolf, just grazing his hide, when wolf dodged it by crossing under the horse, then, pulling up sharp, doubled round for the rear, after marvellously escaping a broken back among the horses' feet. Pulling up, I got round in time to see the fight finished. How often it happens that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong! Macfadgen, coming quietly, dodging along hindmost, like a piece of well-steadied machinery, meets wolf after he had run the gauntlet of his other enemies, and, with spear held well forward, pins him through and through, the steel striking the ground. The fight is over. The scourge of sleeping children, vainly struggling to keep his legs, is put beyond pain as the field gathers round. He was a spanking wolf, well worth our trouble." After an interval of rest there was an exciting encounter with a boar, which made such a desperate charge on his leading pursuer that, notwithstanding a spear-thrust, he "sent horse and rider spinning through the air as if they were executing an acrobatic feat, and finally landing on their backs after a complete double revolution." Then two boars broke away, and one of them made a desperate resistance, meeting charge after charge when brought to bay, and dying bristling with embedded spears. "He was a tall lanky fellow, with big tusks, of the kind that would give us a sharp run and prove an active fighter. That he could run was already obvious by the way he was taking across country; that, too, none of the smoothest, but well broken by ditches and holes of one kind and another, where the chances of a spill were about five to one. . . . A mile or two of stiff riding had now to be got through ere we overhauled him again, which, on perceiving, he made for a pool of stagnant water, the remnant of a dried-up lake. Here he lay down to wallow and roll while we surrounded him. Having become aware of this fact, his lowering eye and wrathful visage proclaimed no pleasure at the discovery, while leaving as little doubt of his intentions. He sounded a couple of snorts, nodded his head, and advanced at a walk in my direction, having seemingly singled me out for vengeance. The walk merged into a trot, trot into a gallop, and before I could well set my horse to meet him he was on me like a thunderbolt. Hitting my boar a sharp blow with his tusk in passing—a rapid movement having evaded his direct charge—he was not content to go on, but turned round to have a word with the horse. As he disappeared below its flanks I dealt his rear, which protruded, such a stimulant as speedily sent him out and on to the next horse, that of Williams, who was advancing to meet him. Ere reaching Williams's horse, however, he met his spear, which slipped through and through him, only to be doubled up next instant against the horse, as pig swerved in his course for a fresh charge. He was now intently plying his tusks on West-wood's horse (the latter so frightened that it seemed paralysed and unable to move), and seemingly indifferent to Westwood's spear, now added to the number. After serving out Westwood, he made again for the puddle, lively enough through a little disheartened *carouse* by another spear from Williams. Not yet beat, however, he stood at bay in the water, turning to face every attack, and meeting his assailant half-way like a true duellist. It was a turn of sharp practice now, as one after another rushed by him, manœuvring their horses so as to deliver the spear and yet avoid the charge; but it was a fight that could not last. Assailed on every side, boar gradually sank under the repeated thrusts, till his last efforts showed only the will without the power. Bristling all over with embedded spears, at length the poor brute lay down, fighting to the last, with the dying satisfaction, however, of having left his marks on three horses. A fine 'tusker' he was, measuring 39 inches. On looking at our horses I found both my saddle-girths cut, one right through, the other nearly, and a long but not deep cut on the horse's near forearm. Williams and Westwood fared worse, Williams's horse having been cut in three places; but, though severely, neither dangerously."

A PREACHER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS FIRST SERMON.

IN the autobiography of the Rev. H. Stowell Brown, a well-known Liverpool preacher, is the following ingenuous and amusing account of his first sermon:—"Perhaps in point of delivery the first sermon was not so bad. But oh, the attempts to be eloquent, grand, impressive, powerful, the figures of speech, the rhetorical flourishes! I think that I have some credit now for a plain and homely style; there was little sign or promise of it then. Imagine me now in such a lofty style as this. Addressing the stars, I said: 'Are there no mysteries among you, ye stars of night? Have ye no inhabitants who are like the object of a Creator's love? Wherefore, then, do ye hang upon His arm and roll around his feet? Wherefore do ye raise your useless heads above the waves of space like fishes wandering in the Arctic Sea?' And then addressing Death, I cried out: 'No, Death, thou hast conquered one world, but think not to stretch thy sceptre beyond its boundaries; think not to speed thee on thy blackening wings to fairer worlds on high; think not to scatter thy poisonous darts among the hosts of heaven!' And then I asked these interesting questions about the world: Wherefore was this den of traitors suffered to continue in existence? Wherefore was not this world driven from the universe, and sent reeking into some region of the illimitable void, and doomed to wander about the streets, a lawyer who became a dyer, &c. There is surely no town to be found in no German city, except perhaps Berlin, such a multitude of hungry, indigent, ragged Germans, as in the metropolis of England. The comparatively few Germans, who rise to a rich and influential position or even to a competency, serve as wandering lights which attract many moths, who set themselves on fire, or are indirectly led by them into the morass of failure. Would that those bent on emigration would dwell, not on the few successful, but rather on the far more numerous victims of the race for wealth!

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THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

No birthday attained during the present year by any of the nonagenarian and octogenarian members of the House of Lords is welcomed with greater interest by the general public than that of the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke was born on the 27th of April, 1808, and consequently will enter his eightieth year this week. In the long and splendid history of the British aristocracy there never was a nobleman who filled an eminent and illustrious station, and administered princely revenues more admirably than the present head of the House of Cavendish. In the famous passage of "Philip van Artevelde," his best-known poem, Sir Henry Taylor speaks of "the singular few, who, gifted with predominating powers, bear yet a temperate will and keep the peace. The world knows nothing of its greatest men." Had it been the Duke of Devonshire's ambition to take an active part in public life, no Cabinet that the present century has seen could have failed to be a gainer by numbering him among its members. Yet, although he sat for some years in the House of Commons as member for the University of Cambridge, his "temperate will" taught him that, with so many diversified interests confided to his charge, the post of honour would, for him, be a private station. The announcement that on Sunday week last the Duke was able to attend Divine service, and to walk home over a distance of two miles to Holker Hall, his beautiful seat upon the edge of Morecambe Bay, in Lancashire, has been read with wide-spread satisfaction. The vast estates in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Sussex, and County Cork which call him owner have been administered with a wise and generous a hand, and neither England nor Ireland can afford to lose so excellent a landlord. In addition, the removal at this moment of Lord Hartington from the House of Commons would be regarded as little less than a public calamity. The House of Cavendish has given many of its sons to the public service, but none of them ever filled a higher place in the estimation of their fellow-countrymen than is now occupied by the noble member for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. "The character of the Cavendish family," wrote an anonymous author in 1792, "is uniform throughout all its branches. Externally cold and seemingly phlegmatic, they are all of unsullied honour and integrity. We do not believe that the mines of Peru could induce Lord George Henry Cavendish to commit a dishonourable act." The writer in question adds that the Duchess of Devonshire, the wife of the elder brother of Lord George Cavendish, and the great friend and warm supporter of Charles James Fox, "is animated by so noble and liberal a spirit that her charities are universal, while her benignity of heart is proclaimed by the beaming graces of the most ingenuous, lovely, and impassioned countenance." It was related that when, towards the close of last century, the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire made her first appearance at Derby Races after her marriage, an honest farmer exclaimed, upon gazing at her, that "if it lay in his power he would make her Queen of Heaven."

Like his ancestor, Lord George Cavandish, the present Marquis of Hartington is a patron of the Turf and the Chase—the two sports which are most universally popular among manly Englishmen. He has followed both pursuits with the ardour and high-mindedness which have always distinguished his family. It is recorded by Boswell that when Dr. Johnson—whom no one would have suspected of any fondness for a horse—paid a visit to the "Palace of the Peak," in 1770, he declared that among the many proud possessions of the Duke of Devonshire of that day there was nothing which he envied so much as the race horse Atlas. Lord Hartington's character resembles, as has often been remarked, that of the great Lord Spencer, who, as Lord Althorp, led the House of Commons when the Reform Bill of 1832 was passed under the Administration of Charles, Lord Grey. In the faculty of inspiring confidence, Lord Hartington and his illustrious predecessor greatly resemble each other. Lord Althorp's capacity as Leader of the House of Commons was severely tested during the tremendous struggles and stormy debates which witnessed the birth of the first Reform Bill. "I recollect," says his biographer, the late Sir Denis Le Marchant, "that Sir Henry Hardinge said to me, 'It was Althorp carried the Bill; his fine temper and courage did it.' Once, in answer to an extremely able and argumentative speech of John Wilson Croker, Lord Althorp rose and merely observed "that he had made some calculations which he considered as entirely conclusive in refutation of the right honourable gentleman's arguments, but, unfortunately, he had mislaid them, so that he could only say that if the House would be guided by his advice they would reject the amendment"—which they instantly did, amidst loud cheers for the noble speaker. Sir Denis Le Merchant adds: "There was no standing against such character influence as this." Like Lord Althorp, the Marquis of Hartington is equally appreciated in the heat and turmoil of Parliamentary conflict and in the quite retirement of country life. Such men can ill be spared at any time from the ranks of statesmanship. The birthday of the Duke of Devonshire, to-morrow, will lead all lovers of their country to hope that many years may still be destined to pass away before Lord Hartington is withdrawn from the House of Commons.

THE ESCAPE OF JAMES STEPHENS, THE "HEAD CENTRE."

OUR Dublin correspondent telegraphs:—After a lapse of 21 years, *United Ireland* publishes an authentic narrative of the escape of James Stephens, the Fenian chief, from Dublin by the captain of a fishing boat, a brigantine, by whose help Stephens (now living on an Irish pension on the Continent) escaped the hangman's rope. The captain of the vessel states that he was engaged by a personal friend and a "Colonel" to take Stephens and themselves to a port in the North of France. A reward of £2,000 had been offered for the capture of Stephens after his escape from the Dublin prison, and the whole line of Dublin quays, where the brigantine lay, was placarded with the proclamation. To avoid suspicion, the captain discharged his mate and two of his men, so that Stephens and his two friends would make up the usual number of the crew. After a delay of eight or nine days caused by having to wait for a favourable wind, the three stepped into a small boat and were hurriedly rowed to the brigantine by the captain. Moorings were cast off and the two men and Stephens worked manfully at the winch, but there was considerable delay owing to their want of nautical skill. The brigantine then ran the gauntlet of the revenue boat in the river Liffey and took revenue cruisers in Dublin Bay. On being challenged by the former the captain replied that he was bound for Belfast, and the vessel escaped all further notice of the latter. Arriving at Arktow Bay indication of a storm came on, and the captain's position became one of anxiety, with a prospect of a gale right in their teeth, a dangerous shore under their lee, and two revenue cruisers on the look out in Dublin Bay. After a consultation with his passengers, the captain decided to run northward. During the night a heavy squall struck the vessel, almost throwing her on her beam ends. The captain had to let go everything, and run dead before the wind. At dawn the Isle of Man was sighted, and the problem of getting round the Calf light was a difficult one. It was a narrow shave, and so much sail was carried that they could hardly stand on deck. Shortly after clearing this danger a steamer hove in sight, which the captain at first took for a gunboat, but she turned out to be the Derry boat. Subsequently the wind shifted, and the captain made up his mind reluctantly to run for Belfast Lough, where he anchored opposite the coastguard station in Whitehouse Roads. After getting under weigh again they only got as far as the Copeland Islands, when the standard of the wheel broke. This caused considerable delay, as temporary steering gear had to be rigged. Being unable to reach Irvine, the captain made for Ardrossan, which they reached at eight o'clock at night, and ran the vessel hard and fast on the ground in the old harbour. The captain thus concludes his narrative:—"Watching a proper opportunity, I launched my small boat, got on board the passengers and self into her, and sculled them to the beach opposite the Eglinton Hotel, which was the deepest water, but as the boat was still some distance from the beach, I had to jump into the water kneedeep and carry them one by one on shore, where our leave-taking was very short—merely a fervent shake of the hand on my part, a wish for their safe departure from the kingdom, and on their's a profound expression of gratitude."

SPANISH FACTORY ON THE RED SEA COAST.

THE Madrid journal *El Liberal* states that the Government have approved of the establishment of a factory and coal depot on territory purchased from the natives by Spanish naval officers on the coast of the Red Sea, close to Massowa. It seems (the *Standard's* correspondent says) that the Government last year sent officers to search for a spot on the African coast of the Red Sea, to establish a commercial station and a coal depot, where the Steamers plying between Spain and her colonies in Oceania might find coals and provisions under their own flag. After a long exploration, the officers found, south of Massowa, on the Abyssinian coast, a chieftain who was disposed to sell, for 125,000 pesetas, a good harbour, easy to defend and provided with excellent springs. The Government approved the terms and furnished the money. A Commissioner started a month ago, with great secrecy, to take possession, and

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how all tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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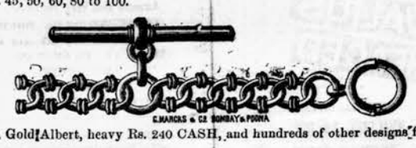

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Sir CLAIR GUGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

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"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1880.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states, acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several applications, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chillblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chillblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thillum" such a specific for rheumatism, and 'Hippacea' so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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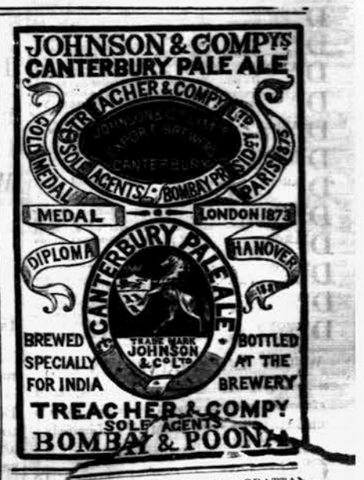

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